The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XXII., No. 18. Whole No. 576.} NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1901. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Mrs CWDaniels McCullagh Cottage Feb 1901

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

George D. Herron and his "Social Apostolate" 529
White Supremacy in Alabama . . . 530
Effect of the Cuban Commission's Visit (with Portraits) 531
Southern Press on the McLaurin Movement 532
Lending Money to Europe 533
Cartoons: Snap-Shots of John Bull . 533
The Wall Street Boom 534
Do Women Work too Hard? 534
Current Cartoons 534
Topics in Brief 535

LETTERS AND ART:

"Literary Rubbish" and its Present Vogue 536
Tolstoy's Forthcoming Novel 536
A Successor of Aubrey Beardsley (with Illustrations) 537
Brander Matthews' Criticism of "Cyrano de Bergerac" 537
The Best Fifty Books of 1900 . . . 538
The Status of the Russian Press . . 538
Mr. Churton Collins and the Present State of English Literature 539
Notes 539

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Child as a Thinker 540
To Guide Ships in Fog 540
Electricity and Nerve Force 541
Artificial Seasoning of Wood 541
The Exploration of Interior Australia . 541
Drugs in the Treatment of Disease . . 542
The Fate of Stonehenge 542
Do We Want to Ride Faster? . . . 543
Absorption of Gold by Lead 543
Report on American Silks 543
Science Brevities 543

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Is the Belief in Hell Passing Away? . 544
The Religion of Democracy 544
The Doctrine of Reincarnation in Christian Theology 545
New York's Chinese Choir 546
The Dance as a Christian Rite . . . 546
Religion in Fiction 547
The Power and Function of Quakerism 547
Religious Notes 548

FOREIGN TOPICS:

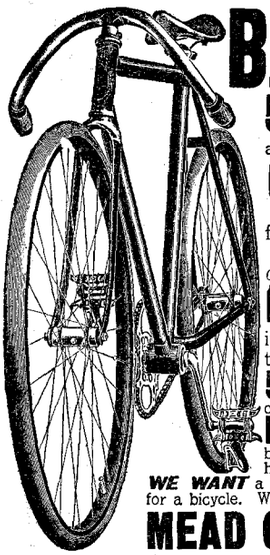
What is the Significance of the Student Riots in Russia? 548
Our Tariff Difference with Russia Again 550
Further European Comment on the Nicaragua Canal 550
Will Austria Really Break up? . . . 551
British Army Reorganization Schemes . 551

MISCELLANEOUS:

Correspondents' Corner 552
The Use of the Individual Communion-Cup.
An Optical Illusion and its Explanation.
Buddhists and Religious Freedom.
A Clock Without Hands.
Current Poetry 553
More or Less Pungent 555
Current Events 556
Chess 558

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



BICYCLES BELOW COST

5000 *high grade guaranteed 1901 MODELS,* the overstock of one of the best known factories of the country, secured by us at one-half cost. *Four Models*..... **$10 to $16**

1900 & 1899 Models High Grade **$7 to $12**

Catalogues with large *photographic engravings* and full detailed specifications *sent free* to any address.

WE SHIP any bicycle **ON APPROVAL** to anyone *without a cent deposit in advance* and allow it to be ridden on

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. You take absolutely ***no risk*** in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.

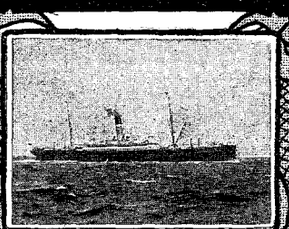
500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, standard makes, many good as new, **$3 to $8**

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1901 model bicycle. In your spare time you can make ***$10*** to ***$50*** a week besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

WE WANT a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and ***our special offer.***

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 86 S, Chicago.

DOMINION LINE to EUROPE



Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

Fast Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers crossing the Atlantic under 7 days.

S.S. "COMMONWEALTH" (new) 13,000 Tons
S.S. "NEW ENGLAND," 10,600 Tons
S.S. "CANADA," 9,000 Tons

Portland, Queenstown, Liverpool

S.S. "DOMINION," S.S. "VANCOUVER,"
S.S. "CAMBROMAN"

Unexcelled service. Moderate rates.
For rates, sailings, & illustrated folder address

DOMINION LINE
77 State St., Boston.
1123 Broadway, N. Y.
69 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Guarantee Loan Bdg. Minneapolis

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

A GOOD TYPEWRITER IN YOUR OFFICE will demonstrate its advantages.

Send for samples of writing, with prices, etc. Largest and most complete stock of second-hand Typewriters of any house in the trade. Machines shipped, privilege of *inspection.* **Title to every machine guaranteed**

EIGHT STORES
1½ Barclay Street, New York.
28 Bromfield Street, Boston.
124 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
432 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
8 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md
817 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City
208 North Ninth Street, St. Louis.
536 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

DO YOU STAMMER

Write at once for our new 200-page book. **The Origin and Treatment of Stammering.** The largest and most instructive book of its kind ever published. *Sent free* to any address for 6 cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a free sample copy of the Phono-Meter, a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer. Address

The Lewis School for Stammerers
96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Geo. Andrew Lewis

THE DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING CAN HEAR WITH THEIR EYES

EXPRESSION READING is an *improved method* by which the deaf may learn to understand conversation. Not like the ordinary lip reading; simpler, quicker, and more effective. Instruction personal and by correspondence. Widely approved and uniformly successful. The only *practicable method for teaching by correspondence.* Write for booklet. **Defects of speech in children or adults cured.**
WARREN SCHOOL OF ARTICULATION AND EXPRESSION READING, 124 East 28th Street, New York City.

I TAKE BOYS TO EUROPE in summer vacations; college or preparatory; pleasure and study; number limited; everything first-class. T. B. WILLSON, M.A., 573 George St., New Haven, Conn.

EUROPEAN TOURS. ***20th Year.*** Including **NORWAY, RUSSIA, and MEDITERRANEAN.** Select parties. Terms reasonable. Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

WE RESTORE SIGHT!

CLASSES RENDER DEFECTIVE VISION CHRONIC.

Write for our **ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, Mailed Free.**

THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO THE PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND NIAGARA FALLS.

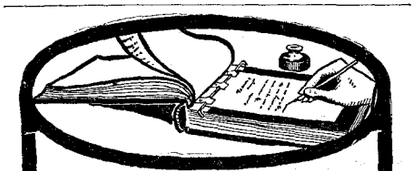
THE WABASH

Has its own rails and is the shortest line to

BUFFALO AND THE FALLS.

Stop-overs given at both points on all tickets.

For Descriptive Matter, Rates, etc., call on nearest Wabash Ticket Agent, or address
C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, ST LOUIS.



Letters copied while writing

No press; no water; no brush; no work. Any ink; any pen; any paper. Our Pen-Carbon never smuts; our clip holds paper firm. Write with no extra pressure, and our **Pen-Carbon Letter Book** produces a *perfect* copy. For letters, bills, etc. Can be used anywhere. If your stationer does not keep it, write *for free specimen of work.* Address Dept. L.
PEN-CARBON-MANIFOLD CO., 145-7-9 Centre St., N. Y.

STUDY LAW AT HOME Takes spare time only. Same teachers for eleven years. Plan approved by Judges and Educators. Adapted to the busy boy or man. Prepares for the bar. Three courses: College law course, Business law, Preparatory. Opens new prospects in business. Graduates everywhere. **Liberal terms. Special offer now.** Postal card now will bring full particulars.

Sprague Cor. School of Law, 170 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Beecher-Lovers **Special Offer!**

We have on hand a remainder of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Sermons, in pamphlet form, and (while they last) will send assorted lots to any address, postpaid, at **10** for **25 cts.**, **25** for **40 cts.**, **50** for **60 cts.**
FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT - NEW YORK
**** Send for list of Beecher's Books*

HIGH-CLASS TOURS **CHEAPEST Offered This Season**
1. Unusual Educational Advantages. University Conductors. 2. Parties Limited to 20 People. 3. Costs less than others ask for same accommodations for large parties. 4. Co-Operative Benefits to those assisting to secure clients. **MAYLOR'S CO-OPERATIVE TOURS, 81 Ashland Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.**

EMERGENCY NOTES
First aid to the injured. By GLENTWORTH R. BUTLER, A.M., M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PAN-AM. **BUFFALO. A No. 1 ROOMS and SITE.** "Permanent club dining." Write at once. F. 432 Crescent Avenue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW READY

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of DREYFUS

Five Years of My Life—1894-1899

"Its plain and temperate narration of this most remarkable case cannot fail to confirm the general judgment of the civilized world in favor of the author."
HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, Ex-Secretary of State.

With maps and diagrams. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers
141 East 25th Street, New York

THOMPSON'S POCKET SPELLER 22,800 Words Alphabetically Arranged and Indexed.

Gives Complete List of Words in Common Use.

Gives right orthography of given names of men and women, rules for the use of capitals and punctuation marks, business forms, forms of notes, due bills, receipts, laws of etiquette, tables of weights and measures, postal rates, etc.
Price, bound in Seal-Finished Leather, 25c.
Bound in Russia Leather, Gold Edge, 50c.
Send 2c. Stamps or P. O. Money Order.
Address F. M. THOMPSON,
Over 900,000 *Sold.* Box F 592 DANBURY, CONN.
Words Found at a Glance.

A FINE CHARACTER STUDY

"The Reverend Dan"
IN

THE STORY OF SARAH
A GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL
Cloth $1.50 ALL BOOKSELLERS
BRENTANO'S · PUBLISHERS · N·Y·

GLORIA DEO

A New Hymnal for Every Service of the Church

DR. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, the well-known preacher, who is himself author of a hymnal and authority on church music, says: "Upon the whole I deem this the best collection of church hymns that I have seen. The music is at once of high order and singable. One thing quite notable is its careful arrangement of the hymns and tunes so that every syllable of the verse is under its appropriate notation. There is room for this new book among the hymn books of the day."

PRICE, $1.00 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

"The best work of its kind extant"—GEN. LEW WALLACE.

The INTERNATIONAL Cyclopedia & Year Books

We take other Cyclopedias in exchange.

If yours is unsatisfactory allow us to make quotations.

FOR all classes of readers, and for office and school use this is a practical convenient up-to-date reference work. It treats satisfactorily every subject whose importance entitles it to a place there, gives information from the earliest period to the present year, and embraces every branch of knowledge.

The facts are easily accessible, concise, yet comprehensive, well arranged, accurate, unprejudiced, international, and up-to-date. The hunting has been done, and here is the wheat winnowed from the chaff. It is just the work required by the student, the professional man, the busy merchant, the public speaker, the schoolboy or girl. It has been officially adopted for use in the public schools of New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

"We find the INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA invaluable as a constant and daily reference."—CHAS. R. SKINNER, *State Superintendent Public Instruction, Albany, N.Y.*

IT IS A LIBRARY IN ITSELF. 17 ROYAL VOLUMES.

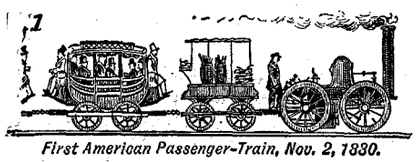
The whole set delivered at once on small monthly payments. Write for terms and sample pages.

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK—CHICAGO.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

THE GREATEST OF ALL CHURCH PROBLEMS
WHY MEN DO NOT GO TO CHURCH A bold, vigorous, and fair-minded discussion. By Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, 60 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

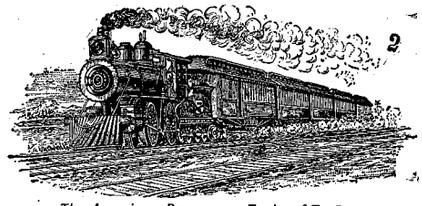
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



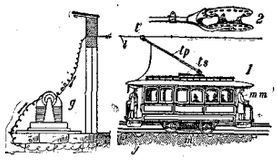
First American Passenger-Train, Nov. 2, 1830.

Various Forms of Rails, of the past and present.

"It is strictly up-to-date in the language of mechanics . . . will be the leading authority for years to come."
—*Scientific Mechanics*, Cleveland.



The American Passenger-Train of To-Day.



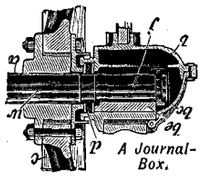
Modern Overhead Trolley System.

The Funk & Wagnalls Subscription Edition

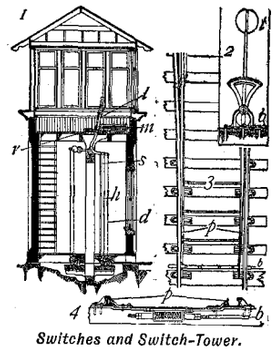
STANDARD DICTIONARY AND THE MODERN RAILWAY

The great subject of the modern railway, which is of such vast importance to commerce and civilization, receives the same up-to-date, thorough, and accurate treatment as that accorded every other department of the incomparable Standard Dictionary.

"We have examined the work with special reference to its treatment of mechanical words, and find its definitions intelligent and correct."—*Power*, N. Y.



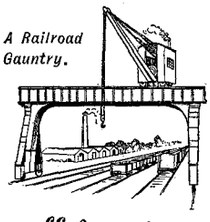
A Journal-Box.



Switches and Switch-Tower.

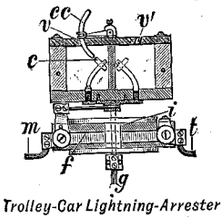
COMPREHENSIVE, UP-TO-DATE TREATMENT OF RAILROAD TERMS

Whenever cuts are necessary to make the definitions fully clear and precise, as is the case with many railroad terms, the Standard Dictionary provides detailed drawings and diagrams, prepared by experts and showing at a glance the parts defined; the cuts in this advertisement are taken from those in the Dictionary.



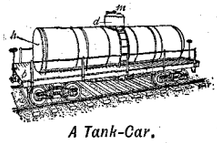
A Railroad Gauntry.

RAIL. All the different forms of rail employed in railway construction past and present are illustrated and explained; such as the **capped rail, combined rail, flat rail, street-railway rail.** Rail attachments, etc., such as **rail-bender, -borer, -brace, -chair, -guard, -key,** and **-train,** are described. The cuts show the **strap rail** of 1840, the **rolled rail** of 1820, **base rail** of 1831, and the **modern steel rail with fish-plate joint.**



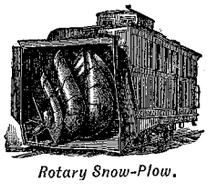
Trolley-Car Lightning-Arrester

SWITCH. Comprehensive definitions of switches are afforded, with cuts showing a switch tower with its system of **levers, locking mechanism, etc.,** a **switch stand** with **target** and **bar,** a **point switch** with enlarged cross-section showing **points** and **switch-bar. Flying-switch, switch-signal, switch-plate, switch-stand,** and **switch-gear,** are also defined.



A Tank-Car.

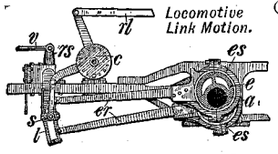
STEEL. The properties, texture, constituents and manufacture of steel are fully described. A cut shows at a glance the difference between the texture of steel and the texture of iron. All the different varieties of steel are defined, such as **carbon, ingot, soft, alloy, nickel, manganese, bronze, cast, cement, crucible, chrome, high, homogeneous, low, India, mild,** and **soft steel.** Under **ingot** a cut is given showing the process of casting a 72-ton ingot.



Rotary Snow-Plow.

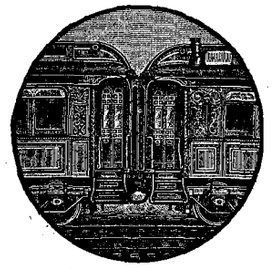
TELEGRAPH. The dictionary presents a comprehensive description of the electric telegraph, with cuts showing in detail all the instruments and their parts, the **Morse Code,** complete, etc. Under **Relay** a cut of the **relay instrument** is shown. The **telephone** is described and illustrated with similar thoroughness.

OTHER RAILWAY TERMS AND DEVICES. Are adequately defined such as **mail-catcher,** the **cable traction,** system (with cut showing all parts in detail); **ticket,** such as **excursion, mileage, straight, chopper, scalper; railroad,** defining 14 different kinds of railroad; **switch-back, Y-track, gauntlet, gauntry, frog, steam-shovel** (with cut showing method of use and forms of hand shovels) **vestibule** (with cut) **journal-box** with cut showing all parts, **rotary snow-plow, signals, brakes, tools, bridges,** etc.



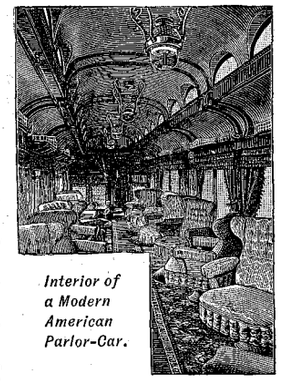
Locomotive Link Motion.

LOCOMOTIVE. Two large diagrams are provided, showing side elevation and half length-wise section of the modern American **locomotive** with 94 different parts indicated and named *directly underneath the diagram.* All the *different kinds* of locomotive such as **American, bogy, camelback, compound, consolidation, mogul, double-ender, electric, Fairlie, fireless, Forney, geared,** and **Mason,** are defined. The electric locomotive is also described and illustrated.



A Railway Vestibule.

CAR. A full definition is given of the railway car with a diagram showing **trucks, sectional construction,** and the complete air brake system of an American passenger car. The dictionary's classification of the various kinds of car is specially noteworthy. Thus **dining, express, freight, parlor, sleeping,** and **smoking-cars** are classified according to the object for which they are used; **cable, electric, mine,** and **steam cars** are grouped according to the means of traction employed; **flat platform, tank, drop-bottom** and **dump cars,** according to the mechanical construction, and **baggage, cattle, coal, mail, passenger, postal, and pay cars,** according to the article contained. The **car-brake, -bumper, -conductor, -coupler, -cylinder, -driver-jack, -seal, -replacer, -starter, etc.,** are clearly defined.

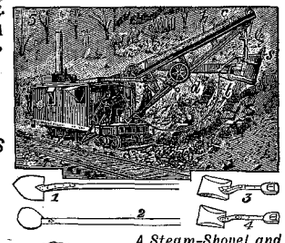


Interior of a Modern American Parlor-Car.

TRAIN. Under this definition the first American passenger-train which was first operated Nov. 2d, 1830, between Albany and Schenectady and drawn by the locomotive "Best Friend," is illustrated together with a modern American passenger-train.

TROLLEY. This is another thoroughly up-to-date definition, with a diagram showing the working in detail of the modern overhead trolley system. Various parts of the trolley-car are fully defined in their vocabulary places, such as **lightning-arrester,** a cut of which is shown on this page.

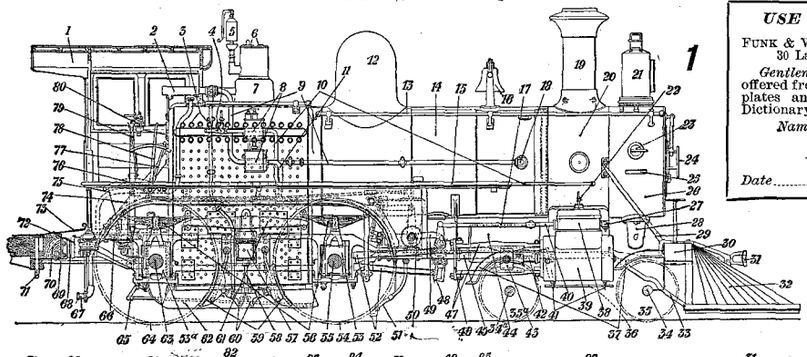
"The Standard Dictionary is an agreeable medium between a work that leaves you desiring more information and a work whose very exhaustion of a subject wearies you."—*Locomotive Fireman's Magazine.*

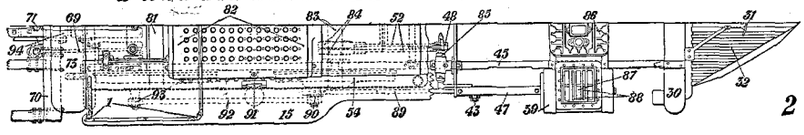


A Steam-Shovel and Various Forms of Hand Shovels.

AMERICAN PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE.
Fig. I.—Side Elevation. Fig. II.—Half Lengthwise Section, showing 94 different parts, all named in the Standard Dictionary under this cut.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS AND SPECIAL TERMS FOR EASY PAYMENTS.





USE THIS INQUIRY COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the booklet offered free to DIGEST readers, containing colored plates and full particulars of the Standard Dictionary.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

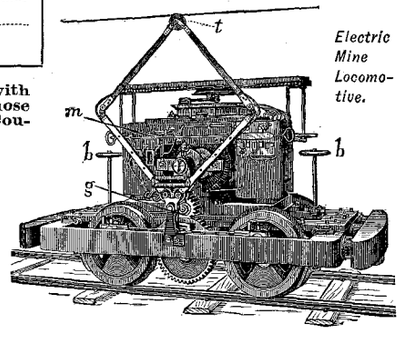
A Handsome Booklet with Color Plates Free to those who sign and mail the Coupon above.

SEVEN CENTS A DAY WILL BUY THIS GREAT DICTIONARY.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.
Publishers *NEW YORK*

A Railway Frog.

Replacing Switch.



Electric Mine Locomotive.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Every Bottle Guaranteed
We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

SUPERIOR QUALITY

TOILET PAPER

Our Family Case containing

A.P.W. BRAND

One Year's Supply For the average Family

ONE DOLLAR Delivered FREE at any express office in the United States on receipt of price.

SAMPLE SHEETS AND UNIQUE BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST.

A.P.W. PAPER CO.
29 Colonie St., Albany, N.Y.

Columbia

EVERY able-bodied person should have a BICYCLE.

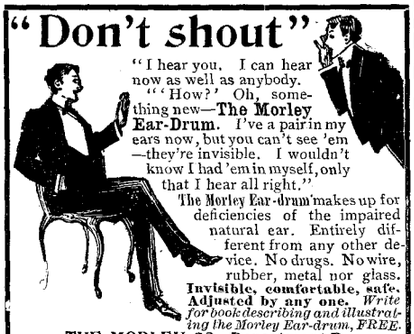
No other one thing can contribute more to physical enjoyment and mental recreation. A cyclist who has a COLUMBIA has the satisfaction of knowing that nobody else owns a better wheel. HARTFORDS are also splendid bicycles, and we guarantee that our VEDETTES, although low in price, will give long and excellent service.

MODELS for 1901: Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless $75; Columbia Chain Wheels $50; Hartfords $35; Vedettes $25; Coaster Brake $5 extra.

Catalog of any Columbia dealer or by mail free.

COLUMBIA
SALES DEPARTMENT
Hartford, Conn.

"Don't shout"



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. "'How?' Oh, something new—**The Morley Ear-Drum.** I've a pair in my ears now, but you can't see 'em—they're invisible. I wouldn't know I had 'em in myself, only that I hear all right."

The Morley Ear-drum makes up for deficiencies of the impaired natural ear. Entirely different from any other device. No drugs. No wire, rubber, metal nor glass. **Invisible, comfortable, safe. Adjusted by any one.** *Write for book describing and illustrating the Morley Ear-drum, FREE.*

THE MORLEY CO., Department R.
N. E. Cor. 16th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE NATURAL BODY BRACE

For Prolapsus Stooping Posture, Inflammations, Internal Pains, Tired Feeling, Backache, Weak Lungs, Nervousness.

TRIAL FREE.

It will make you comfortable, buoyant, happy—give you ability to work and enjoy life. It is simple, wholly external, adjustable to any figure. Worn with or without corset. Endorsed by eminent physicians and leading medical text books.

We have over 15,000 letters like this:

Chandler, Okla., July 27, 1899.

Your Brace did all you said about it and more for me. It has saved me a big expense and brought me good health, which I had not had before in 25 years. My troubles were dropsy, headache, lung disease, stomach and other ills to which women are subject. MRS. L. B. DICKINSON.

Write today for particulars and illustrated book mailed free in plain sealed envelope. Address
The Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kansas.
Every woman should have this Brace.

$15.85 for this fine reclining, adjustable Go-Cart. Rubber tired wheels, patent break; full upholstered, extra quality satin damask; parasol fine quality satin lined, two scalloped ruffles, variety of colors, perfect construction, stylish and beautiful. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large variety. Send for Catalogue, Dept. M.

$9.90 for this excellent Refrigerator, 45 in. high, 30 in. long, 20 in. deep; holds 90 lbs of ice, has splendid circulation, cold dry air, charcoal sheathing, mineral wool filling. Can't settle, non-absorbent, conveniently arranged; easily cleaned, fine fittings, steel casters, beautiful design, fine finish. Sure to please.

Send for large catalogue Dept. N.

E. H. STAFFORD & BRO., Chicago.

THULSTRUP ILLUSTRATED EDITION

Gen. Lew Wallace (author of *Ben Hur*) says in the introduction which he has written (Sept., 1900) for this book: "In my judgment, the six greatest English novels are *Ivanhoe, The Last of the Barons, The Tale of Two Cities, Jane Eyre, Hypatia,* and *this romance of Croly's.* If Shakespeare had never been born; if Milton, Byron, and Tennyson were singers yet to be, and Bacon, Darwin, and Ruskin unknown; . . . still, the six works named would of themselves suffice to constitute a British literature."

TARRY THOU TILL I COME

Or Salathiel, the Wandering Jew

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE. BY GEORGE CROLY. INTRODUCTION BY GEN. LEW WALLACE

A historical novel, dealing with the momentous events that occurred, chiefly in Palestine, from the time of the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem. It reveals the struggles between the Romans and the Jews, which finally ended in the overthrow and the dispersion of the Jewish nation, picturing forth the conflict between Judaism and early Christianity. The book, as a story, is replete with Oriental charm and richness, and the character-drawing is marvelous. No other novel ever written has portrayed with such vividness the events that convulsed Rome and destroyed Jerusalem in the early days of Christianity.

Exquisitely Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup

Magnificently illustrated by the brilliant American artist, T. de Thulstrup, with a beautiful frontispiece in colors, sixteen full-page drawings, and three illustrated bastard title pages, all by this famous artist.

A Critical Opinion of the Story

"We have risen from the perusal of this story just as we felt after losing ourselves in the absorbing interest of Shakespeare's finest tragedy. . . . There is, we will venture to predict, in it the germ of perpetuity; it is not destined, like some other works of imagination, to be read and forgotten."—*London Gentleman's Magazine.*

Cloth, Handsome Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, 622 Pages. Price, $1.40 Net. Postage, 19 cents.

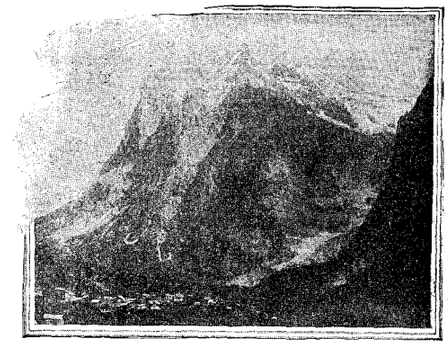
FUNK & WAGNALLS PUBLISHING CO., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Pl., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Summer's Tour in Europe

Personally Conducted

"One Series of Happy Hours"



AN IDEAL TRIP FOR A CONGENIAL PARTY OF "LITERARY DIGEST" READERS

SEND TO-DAY FOR PROGRAM

BOOK NOW

A delightful tour for the summer of 1901, starting June 15 on the North German Lloyd Steamship "Trave," Mediterranean service, and affording an opportunity for persons who have visited the Old World to take a different route under the most favorable conditions, and offering to those who have never been abroad an ideal trip under personal escort. *The party will be limited to* LITERARY DIGEST *readers and their friends,* thus ensuring the very best and most congenial personnel for the party: Hundreds of the readers of this paper who wished to join the party which went last year were prevented from doing so by business engagements, illness, etc. The present opportunity is one which will compensate for the disappointment then experienced. Secure membership now.

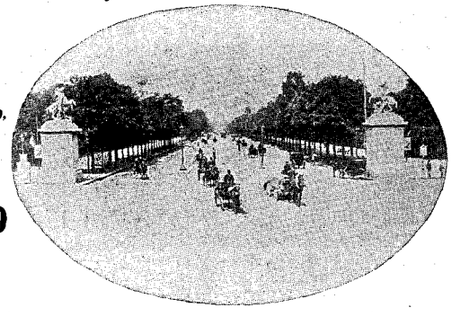
Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, England.

All Expense is included in the price of the tour. There will be no extra charge for meals, traveling fees, or fee for visiting sights mentioned; no fees at hotels, no fees for porters, no tips, no transfer expenses. Carriage rides are included in the various cities wherever mentioned in the program, and the numerous incidental expenses which are constantly occurring are foreseen and included in the program. The services of experienced conductors and business managers are also included.

Everything High Class. Every important detail will be carried out in a liberal and high-class manner, and all things necessary to the comfort of the party are anticipated, provided for, and included. The Atlantic steamers are high-class; the hotels selected are invariably good, and in many instances the very highest class; the railway travel will be second-class, the almost universal mode of railway travel among the better classes in Europe.

SOME OF THE PLACES THAT WILL BE VISITED

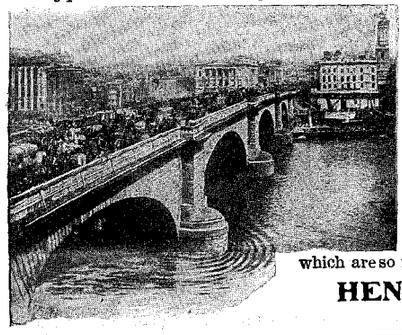
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, POMPEII, ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, VENICE, MILAN, BELLAGIO, ITALIAN LAKES, CONSTANCE, FALLS OF THE RHINE, LUCERNE, THE RIGHI, INTERLAKEN, GRINDELWALD, CHAMONIX, MONT BLANC, GENEVA, MUNICH, ZURICH, BRUNIG PASS, BALE, STRASSBURG, HEIDELBERG, PRAGUE, WIESBADEN, COLOGNE, THE RHINE, AMSTERDAM, THE HAGUE, ANTWERP, VIENNA, DRESDEN, BERLIN, POTSDAM, BRUSSELS, WATERLOO, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, CHESTER, LONDON, PARIS, ETC., ETC.



73 to 87 Days. Total Inclusive Cost, $575 to $660

Letters from those who traveled in our Tours last Summer

Miss Ella F. Keyes, Fall River, Mass., writes: "I am perfectly willing for you to publish my opinion, in regard to the tour of 1900, as given in my letter to you (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 23) and will further add to what I have already said, that I have traveled quite a little throughout the United States, have been connected with ten different excursion parties, and think your party of 1900, composed of readers of 'THE LITERARY DIGEST,' the *very pleasantest* and *most congenial one* it ever has been my pleasure to be with, and hope I shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."



Mrs. W. W. Allen, 2 West 88th St., New York City, writes: "It was in every way a most complete and enjoyable trip, and entirely free from all care and responsibility. I can heartily endorse all arrangements made by Henry Gaze & Sons, which are so faithfully carried out."

Mr. Howard E. Yarnall, Philadelphia, writes; "Our summer tour was a complete success, the itinerary having been carried out in every detail; the party never missing a train at any point. Much of the pleasure of the party was due to the efficient conductors furnished by Henry Gaze & Sons, and to the personal oversight and untiring energy of those in charge to see that all were as comfortable as possible. I can cheerfully recommend to any one contemplating a sight-seeing trip, who wishes to see the most in a short time and be relieved of the cares of baggage and the many inconveniences of traveling abroad, to join one of your parties."

Sign and Send this Inquiry Blank Now

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.
Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars and descriptive matter concerning the LITERARY DIGEST EUROPEAN TOUR for 1901.

NAME.....

(11) *Post-Office*.....

Date..... *State*.....

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.
R. H. CRUNDEN, LL.D., General Manager.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 576

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GEORGE D. HERRON AND HIS "SOCIAL APOSTOLATE."

A STORM of controversy has been raging during the past few weeks, first in the Iowa papers, later in the press of New York and the East, over the life and character of Prof. George D. Herron, whose recent announcement of the formation of a "Social Apostolate" of Christian Socialism, and initiation of a "Social Crusade" in Chicago and New York, were followed by a suit for divorce brought against him by his wife and granted by the courts at Algona, Iowa, on the ground of "desertion." The facts that led up to the divorce, as printed in press despatches, may be briefly summarized as follows: Dr. Herron, now thirty-nine years old, was ordained a Congregationalist minister at the age of twenty-two, and married at that time Mary V. Everhard, of Ripon, Wis. He had by her four children, the youngest of whom is seven years old. For six years he preached in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Later he accepted a call of the First Congregational Church at Burlington, Iowa, but in 1893 he left this pulpit to fill a "chair of applied Christianity" in Iowa College, Grinnell, created and endowed by one of his parishioners, Mrs. E. D. Rand. Mrs. Rand, with her daughter, Miss Carrie Rand, took up her residence in Grinnell, and constituted herself one of Professor Herron's most ardent supporters. For seven years he lectured regularly at Iowa College; a year ago he resigned, in a letter that elicited commendation even from papers bitterly opposed to his economic teachings, on condition that the endowment fund be left with the college. Last summer he traveled in Europe with Mrs. Rand and her daughter, returning home in October to take part in the political campaign. On March 22 last, Mrs. Herron obtained a legal separation from him, receiving a large alimony under the terms of the divorce. It is inferred that the greater part, if not all, of this alimony was paid by Miss Rand, and that Professor Herron intends to marry her.

Professor Herron's enemies declare that he has been guilty of conduct "unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman," and a trial on such a charge before the Iowa Congregational Association is promised. Most of the Iowa papers have bitterly denounced him, and W. G. Wray, editor of the Grinnell *Herald*, describes him as a "modern Jekyll." A large number of the most prominent of his fellow townsmen unite in declaring that their sympathies are with Mrs. Herron and that they "deem him a cruel and faithless husband." Last week a severe attack upon Professor Herron by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, successor of Dr. Lyman Abbott, attracted national attention. Dr. Hillis says he is either a "monster" or a "coward," and continues:

"I can not hear what Herron says, because the sobs of his deserted babes thunder in my ears. If he will publicly renounce this woman friend and break his pledges to her for their announced marriage; if he will then rinse out his mouth with sulfuric acid and cleanse it of foul pledges; if he will ask the judge to remarry him to his deserted wife; if he will return to his little children and, when they are old enough to understand it, beg their forgiveness, I will, after I am confident of his penitence, gladly meet him on any platform, tho I will never have any interest in the economic statements of a man whose intellect can be guilty of such vagaries."

GEORGE DAVIS HERRON.

In a later statement, Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, makes almost equally severe statements. Professor Herron's conduct, he maintains, and that of his "female accomplice," has been "despicable beyond the resources of my vocabulary to express," and he says that "if all the facts in the case were known these people would not be tolerated in any self-respecting society for an hour." Both Dr. Strong and Dr. Hillis and other prominent clergymen had been invited to speak before a New York City club, together with Professor Herron. On learning that the professor was to be one of the speakers, the others declined, and the above utterances have come as a result of the incident.

Professor Herron refuses to make any reply to his accusers, the reason for his silence being attributed by his intimate friend, Franklin H. Wentworth, to his belief that a policy of "non-resistance" is best in such a case as this, and that "a lie will in the end destroy itself." Mrs. Herron, when seen at Tryon, N. C., last week also refused to discuss the divorce suit, beyond saying that it became necessary for Dr. Herron and herself to separate. "I think that Dr. Herron is exactly right in refusing to say a word for publication," she said. She added she was grateful to Dr. Hillis for his well-meant efforts, but styled his refusal to speak with her former husband as "silly." Her attention being called to the denunciation of the Grinnell residents, she remarked

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that "those Grinnell people are actuated not so much by sympathy for me as by a desire to down Dr. Herron politically." She further said that for eight years Miss Rand had been as intimate in their home as if she were a sister of herself or Dr. Herron, and she declared that neither Dr. Herron nor Miss Rand had a better friend in the world than herself. "Professor Herron is a man whose life is based on the highest ethical ideals," says Edwin Markham, the poet; "he is a victim of circumstances. He is placed in a position where he can not state the truth of his case without seeming to disparage others. He is the type of man who would rather suffer wrong than seem to do wrong." Ernest H. Crosby, of New York, who has known Professor Herron for many years, declares that "he is incapable of a low thought or action. He is one of the best men in the country, the latchet of whose shoes these gentlemen who are criticizing him are unworthy to unloose." The Rev. William Thurston Brown, of Rochester, a close friend and a member of the "Social Apostolate," sees nothing disgraceful in the matter of the divorce, contending that the whole tragedy arose from absolute incompatibility of temperament, and that the charge of "desertion" was simply the legal fiction to which both parties agreed in order to get a separation. He continues (in the May *Arena*, New York):

"Those of us who are at all acquainted with George D. Herron know that his soul is white. We do not need any testimony on that point. We who know him know that the every-day consciousness of his life, the only thought of it that he has at all, is that he may make his life a love-offering for the healing of the world's wrong. I do not affirm the infallibility of this man. I only affirm that, being what he is, it is simply impossible for him to harm any human being, impossible for him to think of himself, impossible for him not to make any sacrifice of himself that love could suggest, in order to serve and bless any one. In the life of this man, for these last twelve years that he has been under the glare of publicity, and the subject of microscopic scrutiny and criticism from representatives of the inhuman system of which he has been the most fearless and uncompromising foe, there is not one act of his which was not prompted by a selfless love. And the one act for which he has been so ignorantly and universally condemned, while refusing to open his mouth in one word of self-defense, and which act brought upon him the supreme agony of his life, exhibited qualities of character which are nothing less than divine."

The storm of denunciation directed against Professor Herron's personality has naturally tended to almost entirely obscure the nature of that public work upon which he entered at the beginning of the year. He became associated in January with a "Social Apostolate" of young men who have pledged themselves to give their life and thought to the regeneration of society. Four clergymen joined him in this vow—J. Stitt Wilson, W. H. Wise, Benjamin F. Wilson, and William T. Brown—and also a young Chicago business man, Franklin H. Wentworth. Professor Herron inaugurated his "Social Crusade" in Chicago with a series of ten lectures in the Central Music Hall, while his young disciples spoke in various other parts of the country. He is now giving courses of lectures in New York and Brooklyn, and is also addressing meetings in New England under Social-Democratic auspices. The following extract from his lecture on "Socialism and Liberty" is printed in his organ, *The Social Crusader* (Chicago), and gives a partial exposition of his thought:

"There is but one problem underneath all the problems which beset us. It is the conflict between the self-governing idea of life and the capitalistic idea on which the present civilization is builded. The self-governing idea comes in with the Democratic-Socialist movement. . . . Socialism comes not as a remedy for the evils of existing society, but as a program of principles for a new society; or rather, let us say, as the first proposition for social order that has ever been presented to the world. Mankind has not yet had anything that can properly be called social order. Society has not yet been created. The materials for the building of a human world are here, but the creation remains to be undertaken. The task of creating a coherent and free society is the mightiest to which man has summoned himself, and it is the task which now presses urgently upon us. Socialism does not recognize as society anything that has hitherto come, but it sees in every preceding human stage a perparation for society. The Socialist is an evolutionist, but with this difference between himself and much that is called scientific evolution; namely, that the social will is henceforth to be the supreme factor in evolution. Hitherto, what we call society has been the evolution of blind forces which man did not understand and could not control. But we are reaching that moment when man will become the evolutor as well as the evolved; when man will become conscious of himself as the decretal and creative force in evolution. Man will henceforth take evolution in his own hands, and fashion creation according to his own will, and make out of society what he wants it to be. Henceforth the social will is to become the creator and master, which the winds and waves shall at last obey, and at whose word the strifes and storms of history shall be stilled, and give back their responsive peace to the masterful social will of love.

"Socialism, which aims at the common ownership of the means of life, is the only dynamic movement which is adequately preparing the way for the kingdom of heaven on earth, in which the soul of each man may find a complete, free, and joyous life."

WHITE SUPREMACY IN ALABAMA.

As the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* puts it, "the stalwart manhood of Alabama declares in favor of holding a constitutional convention," and "Democracy wins the day for a pure ballot and white supremacy." In other words, the voters of Alabama, on Tuesday of last week, favored by a majority of between 20,000 and 25,000 the proposition to hold a constitutional convention in Montgomery on the 21st of this month. The principal work of the convention will be the revision of the franchise law so as to bar the illiterates, or those who own no property, or both, from the ballot, but in such a way as to fulfil the pledge made by the last Democratic state convention in the following words: "We pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote except for conviction of infamous crime." The State has about 1,000,000 white and about 800,000 colored inhabitants. We summarize as follows the comment of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*:

"White supremacy is essential to Alabama's prosperity. It is an observed fact that negroes have not the gift of government. The white man has had to assume control even where, according to the principles of our Government, it would seem that the negro, being in the majority, should rule.

"How has it been accomplished? Simply by the white men denying to the negroes the right to interfere. We need not describe to the intelligent voters of this county what method has been followed. It has not been one that the conscience of good men could approve except on the ground that self-preservation is the highest law. Greatly has it been deplored that the whites have had to resort to measures that could not be commended in themselves, but justified only as necessary means to a good end. Now, those of our brothers of the black belt in this State appeal to us and to all good citizens in this State, to put an end to the necessity of the practises by which they have controlled elections in districts where the majority of the inhabitants are illiterate negroes.

"It is a plea that no reasonable man can resist. If we know the value of our civilization and the necessity of its maintenance in the face of the dark burden of ignorance that overshadows it, we must listen to the appeal and give our aid in this cause. It is a peaceful revolution, coming as the capstone of the physical revolution of twenty-seven years ago."

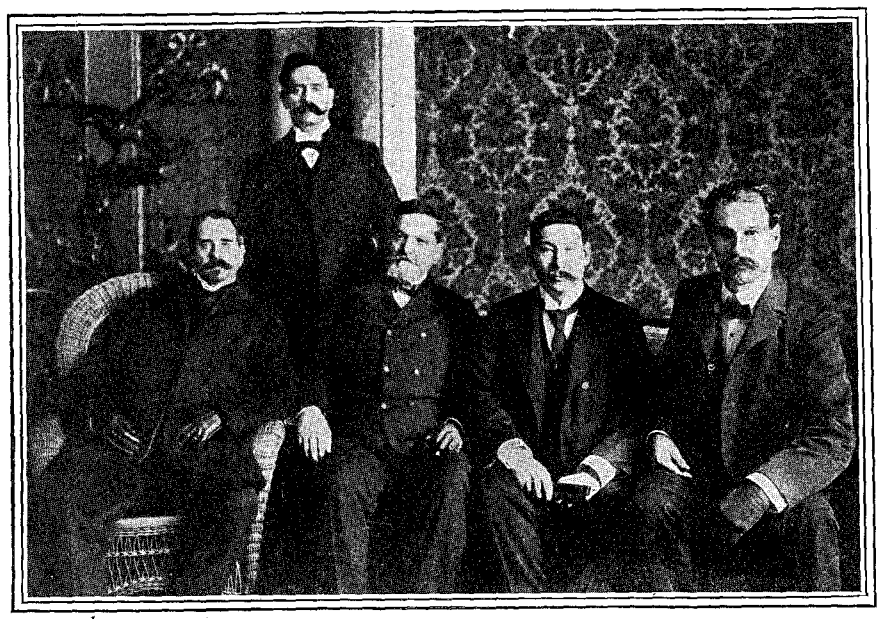
The Virginia constitutional convention will meet for a similar purpose in Richmond on June 12. "We of Tennessee," says the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "would consider ourselves fortunate if we were as well on the way to having a new organic law

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as Alabama; and tho our legislature in its folly has denied the people a chance to revise their constitution, we are glad to see that Alabama has secured what we have lost."

EFFECT OF THE CUBAN COMMISSION'S VISIT.

IN spite of the evident opposition of the Cuban constitutional convention to the Platt amendment, and the report that public opinion in the island is strongly against it, the delegates who have been visiting Washington to induce our Government to change its mind appear, instead, to have undergone that mental process themselves, and to have been converted by the President and the Republican leaders into the belief that the best thing for Cuba to do is to accept the measure. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports a prominent member of the Cabinet as saying: "We believe that the Cuban matter is pretty nearly settled, and that the commissioners will recommend, on their return home, the acceptance of the Platt amendment in its entirety." And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports:



DR. PEDRO LLORENTE. DR. DIEGO TAMAYO. DR. DOMINGO CAPOTE.
SEÑOR PEDRO ENTENZA. GEN. PEDRO BETANCOURT.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES.

"Whatever there was of the Cuban problem in a political sense has virtually been solved. The five commissioners representing the Constitutional Convention have practically signified their intention to return to Havana at the earliest possible date and earnestly recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendment defining the permanent relations that are to exist between the republic of Cuba and the United States. While no formal agreement to this effect has been announced or reached, yet it can be said on trustworthy authority that the Cuban visitors have unofficially indicated their acquiescence in the provisions of the Platt amendment."

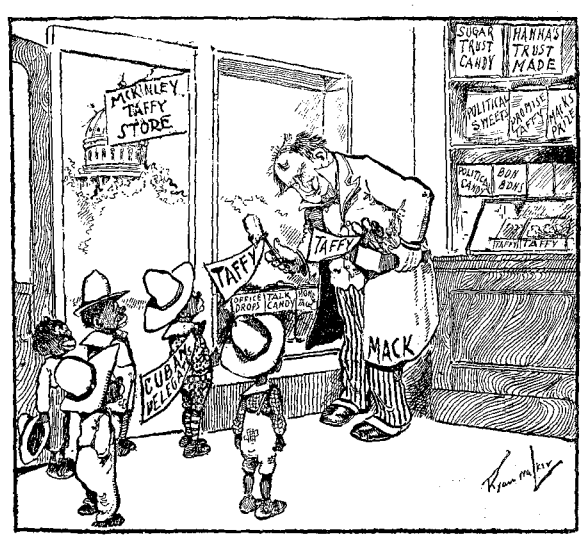
Domingo Mendez Capote, president of the Cuban Constitutional Convention and a prominent member of the commission, indorses as "an excellent presentation of public opinion" in Cuba an article in *Collier's Weekly* signed by Juan Gualberto Gomez, the leader of the radical element in the convention. Gomez (not the insurgent general) declares that "the Platt amendment is regarded by Cubans as an attempt to place Cuba under the jurisdiction, sovereignty, and control of the United States," and he reports that there is an especially strong feeling against the provision in the Platt amendment giving the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs "for maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." He says:

"To the Cuban mind it appears hard to reconcile this provision with the idea of a Cuban government. In fact, Cubans believe that if the United States is to decide when a Cuban government is or is not 'adequate,' if the United States is to have the power to send its troops against that government without consulting the people of Cuba, that the government of the island will then really be only in the hands of such persons as shall be selected by the American administration, the 'free people' of Cuba having absolutely no voice in the matter of choosing their own rulers and representatives. In other words, Cubans seem to feel that, should they accept this clause, their government would become null and void."

Gomez says further:

"Cubans are highly intelligent, and are using every available fact to show the world that they are in deadly earnest and intend neglecting nothing that will strengthen their case. One of the most telling points made is: the second paragraph of Section 4, Article 4, Constitution of the United States, provides that the federal Government shall not have the right to intervene in affairs of any State '*except when requested to do so*' by the legislative power or by its executive when the legislature can not convene. This with a mere State. Yet the right to intervene in Cuba, to control her treaty-making powers and financial arrangements, is demanded by Congress as a reward for having *declared*, on April 19, 1898, that 'Cuba is, and of right ought to be, free and independent.'

"To sum up: Cuban opinion, in a few words, is—the Platt amendment violates the Teller resolution and the Treaty of Paris because it demands jurisdiction, sovereignty, *and* control over Cuba, besides ordering Cubans to give up valuable territory in exchange for the independence promised. The hypothesis that it is necessary as a protection against foreign powers is not conceded, because the Monroe doctrine constitutes a sufficiently strong bulwark to keep out invaders. Finally, the Platt amendment can not be enforced because it is a contradiction of itself. Paragraph one declares that Cuba shall not yield territory, *for any purpose*, to ANY foreign power; yet paragraph seven demands



McKINLEY: "Let me give you a sample of my taffy to take home."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lands for coaling-stations for the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States declared that Cuba is foreign territory. Therefore, according to the highest tribunal in the great republic, the United States is one of the 'foreign powers' mentioned in the opening clause of the Platt 'rider.'"

The feeling in Cuba favorable to the amendment is well represented by *La Lucha* (Havana), which declares that "it can be said with certainty that the Platt law is to-day accepted not only by all the representative classes in Cuba, and by the conservative party, but also by an overwhelming majority of the radicals, only being rejected by a small number of Sansculottes." *La Lucha* not only favors the amendment, but argues for a still closer relation to this country. It says:

"With Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii all enjoying the enormous advantage in the American markets for their sugar and tobacco, and with the stimulus to production which that guaranty of a good market will mean for these islands, the same products from Cuba, unless they are similarly placed, will stand a poor chance. . . . . .

"The fact is that Cuba is completely and absolutely dependent on her powerful neighbor. It is useless to talk of the necessity that the States are in of taking Cuban sugar, as some of the delegates in the convention have been doing. The time will shortly come when the States will almost wholly be self-supplying, as far as sugar and tobacco are concerned.

"Cuba, however, may either become a prosperous country or a poverty-stricken islet.

"To become the former, she must by all the means in her power obtain the greatest advantage spossible for her productions, in order to be able to stand against a competition sure and strong which is likely to arise. However, if she kicks over the traces, there will be no favors granted, and with no favors Cuban prosperity becomes a mere shadow; without prosperity there will be no wealth, and without wealth and the stimulants to progress that it brings, retrogression and stagnation are assured. Cuba will lapse to semibarbarism."

SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE McLAURIN MOVEMENT.

THE efforts of President McKinley and Senator McLaurin to start a "white men's Republican Party" in South Carolina (considered at some length in these columns last week) has not aroused much vigorous opposition in the Democratic papers of the South; a number of them, indeed, seem to approve the idea. General M. C. Butler, who preceded Senator Tillman in the United States Senate, declares that Senator McLaurin's course has his approval; Senator Tillman, on the other hand, has come out in strong opposition. As Senator McLaurin's term in the Senate has still two years to run, and as the Federal patronage of the State will probably be at his disposal, a formidable fight between the two Senators is expected. Two resolutions of censure for Senator McLaurin were introduced in the state legislature while he was supporting the Administration policies in the Senate, but both failed.

Senator McLaurin's contention is that expansion, a protective tariff, the gold standard, and shipping subsidies mean prosperity for the South, and he appeals to the Southern manufacturers and the men in their employ to support these doctrines. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) indorses his view and says that his contention sounds as if the Senator has been a studious reader of its columns. The Greenville (S. C.) *News* (Dem.) would also abandon "old hates and moth-eaten doctrines," and it thinks that the Senator's position "will make the young men of this State honor him, and their fathers with the interest of their sons at heart support him." The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that there is a large element in the Democratic Party in the South who "are sick and tired of the party yoke," and it believes that "if they were left free to vote their sentiments, they would undoubtedly act with the Republican Party in national elections." The McLaurin movement, it goes on to say, "may be the beginning of a great political revolution in the South, may be the beginning of the breaking up of the solid South." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), too, thinks that "if the organization of a Republican Party, on the lines indicated, is consummated, the outlook is for the most violent political upheaval that South Carolina has experienced since the overthrow of the carpet-bag régime." Says the Louisville *Evening Post* (Dem.):

"Senator McLaurin says just what thousands of people are thinking and saying all over the South. We want to identify ourselves with every forward movement of the nation, whether it be industrial, commercial, or military. The Democratic Party, as now organized, is a reactionary party; has no part in the present and no faith in the future. It is not the party of Jefferson, for it has repudiated or abandoned nearly everything for which Jefferson stood. It advocates every heresy Jefferson combated, and is now looking for a leader more extreme than Bryan and more intractable than Tillman. . . . Senator McLaurin shows that in the South, as here at home, the so-called Democracy is an obstacle to material and political progress, and this gives a double warrant for a vote against the organization."

"A change of some sort must come," declares the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.); "the South is too intelligent to go on training forever after revolutionary enthusiasts of the far West." The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) protests against the South being "condemned to banishment forever" from the fruits of political victory by "the obstinacy of political leaders who live in a fog, indulge in foolish fancies regarding national finances, and are continually butting their heads against the substantial interests of the country." The Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) calls for a rehabilitation of the Democratic Party "which will sever it entirely from Populism and the fads and vagaries that have been catered to by the Bryan domination in its councils." The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* (Dem.) thinks that the Southern Democrats have gained in local self-government as much as they have lost in national reverses, and it goes on to say:

"The South will not rashly risk what she has gained—she will not endanger home rule under any temptation that may be placed before her eyes. But she has heretofore taken her medicine with closed eyes—anything that was not Republican. But give her Republicanism that does not mean the rule of the ignorant and the triumph of the base, and she might be able again to vote as she thought. Prove that Republicanism is not the most dangerous of all public policies to her and she would not be compelled to maintain other errors only less fatal to the future she is steadily winning and means to have—make her safe, and she can listen to both sides—but not till then.

"She will not hate the Republicanism that forbears to ruin her—she may recognize some good in the policies that no longer attack her in the most vulnerable joints of her armor. Let the President proceed—he is three years behind time, but he is welcome to all he gets out of the experiment."

An adverse view is taken by the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.), which does not think that the prospect of building up a white Republican Party in the South is very encouraging, unless the defection among the white voters is far more serious than surface indications show. "The fact that the white Republican Party will have to depend in a large measure upon the black Republican Party," says *The News and Courier*, "does not promise well for its success in its first campaign, at least, and if the old Republican guard is to be thrown out, the chances are that the new lights will not have the solid support of the party as it is now organized, and without that there will not be much chance of the new organization winning anything more than the few offices which the administration at Washington has to bestow." The Atlanta *News* (Dem.) thinks that Senator McLaurin is the victim of a confusion of ideas. It says: "Democrats believe in expansion, but they do not believe in land-grab-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bing. They think it as bad to steal from a Filipino, or take his liberty and property by force, as it is to rob or plunder at home. Imperialism claims the virtues of expansion in the same way that the devil uses the livery of heaven to cloak his iniquity. It is an old game that should be exposed every time it is attempted, and it is sad to see a Southern Senator deceived thereby."

The New York *Age* (Afro-American) says:

"A great many Republican Presidents in the past, beginning with the miserable R. B. Hayes, have tried the white party scheme and come to grief. There is plenty of grief for all who shall try it in the future. If there is any disposition to prance out the scheme now prance it out. We are ready for it. If the black leaders in the South and the black voters in the North and West do not succeed in pumping the life out of it, then we are ignorant on the subject of political harikari. There is no room in the Republican Party for a white Republican Party as such."

LENDING MONEY TO EUROPE.

THE loan of $300,000,000 which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, is negotiating, and one-sixth of which, upon being negotiated in this country, was subscribed many times over, draws attention to what is regarded in many quarters as a coming change in the world's financial center. "It used to be that London was beyond question or dispute the financial capital of the world," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but that has ceased to be the fact." It continues:

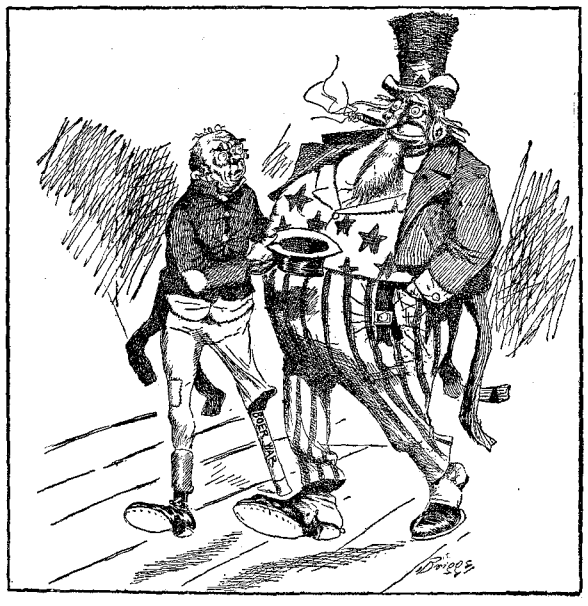
"The time when London enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the business of financing governments in need of ready cash has passed away. The financial center is shifting or has already shifted from the Old World to the New; and while it may be disagreeable for Englishmen to have this circumstance brought home to them as at the present time, they may console themselves with the reflection that they are not debarred from participating in the benefits resulting from the new dispensation."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, commenting in similar vein, observes that "an American subscription of $150,000,000 to the new British loan is by far the largest amount ever offered for investment in a foreign loan in this country," and regards the incident as one full of significance in its relation to the "widening financial horizon of the United States." It declares:

"Our people have not yet acquired a cosmopolitan range of investment, and are decidedly timid about placing their money in quarters where Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Germans have long been accustomed to invest freely. This is a fact of which the promoters of the construction, by American capital, of the Hankow-Canton Railroad were compelled to take cognizance, and which greatly facilitated the acquisition of the control of this promising enterprise by the so-called Belgian syndicate. An investment in British consols can hardly be said to be an evidence of growing boldness. It is rather a proof of the existence of large accumulations of capital that seek to be placed only where the risk is reduced to a minimum. The investment of any large amount of American capital abroad is, nevertheless, part of a process which this generation may see attain imposing proportions, and which will certainly not stop short at investments in the government bonds of Great Britain, Germany, or Russia. The gilt-edged securities of Europe will command a market with us just as our own become scarce or dear, and will attract the capital for which safety is reckoned the prime requisite. But the habit of foreign investment, once formed, will tend to familiarize our capitalists with many opportunities offered by the money markets of the world of which they are at present ignorant. It may also indirectly tend to the promotion of American export trade, since there is apt to be a close connection between the kind of enterprise that demands a considerable investment of capital and the sale of merchandise to the country in which the enterprise is located."

"KIPLING BE BLOWED!"
—*The Detroit News.*

The New York *Tribune* sounds a pessimistic note in considering the loan and the circumstances which made it necessary. "John Bull will pay the bill," it says; "there can be no question of the ability of the British nation to meet the financial cost of



ON THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

JOHN BULL: "Oh, sir, Hi was once 'appy and prosperous like you, sir. Would you be so kind——"
—*The New York Journal.*

MORE TROUBLE FOR J. B.

JOHN BULL: "This is what comes of undertaking to bring up other people's children."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF JOHN BULL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the war"; but "never from mine or veldt can arise the thousands of strong young lives that have been spent." The Indianapolis *News* takes a much more hopeful view of the situation. It says:

"In spite of the talk about 'the most disastrous budget' in the history of the country, the burden of taxation, the frightful cost of the war, and the ruin that threatened the nation, the Government finds no difficulty whatever in placing a loan of $300,000,000. Indeed, it is demonstrated that it could have borrowed twice as much money on the same terms.

"With their new taxes in operation and their loan all subscribed for, the English statesmen will, no doubt, take a more cheerful view of life. There are many difficulties yet to be overcome, and many problems to be solved, but Great Britain is not yet a 'dying nation.' She is probably as important a factor in the affairs of the world to-day as she ever was."

THE WALL STREET BOOM.

WHAT the New York *Press* calls "the crazy keno game now going on in Wall Street" has led a number of papers to predict that a crash may soon be heard in that quarter. The Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks: "Wall Street breaks a record every day or two now, and is very likely to break a lot of other things some forenoon when they aren't looking for it." On several days in the last two weeks the number of shares sold in the stock market have exceeded 2,000,000, and last Monday they reached the enormous total of 2,600,000. The total for the previous week was 10,000,000. Prices have been rapidly advancing during this boom period, and, indeed, the advance has been going on for over four years. The average price of the twenty principal active railroad stocks has risen nearly two hundred per cent. since August, 1896. A drop in values is freely predicted as likely to come any day, but many papers agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "it need not alarm anybody outside of Wall Street." *The Courier-Journal* goes on to say:

"As a matter of fact, it can not reasonably be said that a 'bear panic' in stocks would lead to a return of hard times as we experienced in the dark days between 1893 and 1897. Such speculative excesses have certainly not been practised in legitimate trade. Intrinsically, business conditions were never better if so good. People are proportionately freer from debt than they have been since the war, and they have not only more real property, but vastly more money. From every part of the country comes the same story with the result that bank clearings were 76.6 per cent. larger for the week ended last Thursday than for the corresponding week in 1900, itself a most prosperous year. The interest rate is also very low and individual corporation credits were never so good. Banks and business men alike say that collections are made without effort, and the records of the county clerks all over the United States, particularly in the West and South, show such a lifting of mortgages as was never heard of before in this generation. The good times have started from the ground up. Still, prices are steady and there is no disposition on the part of the trade to put commodities unduly high as stocks have been.

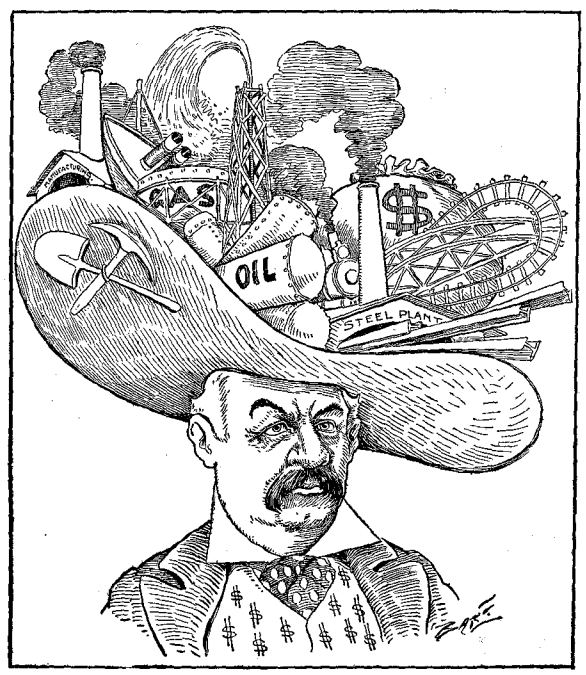
"Under these circumstances and keeping in mind that active railroad building ceased when this was a nation of sixty millions whereas now we have eighty millions of prosperous people, the speculation in Wall Street is not so astonishing, tho it seems it has been carried too far. When such hard-headed business men as J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill pay double the par value of the shares of the Burlington Railroad and feel sure they have a good bargain, it is natural that the 'lambs' should fall over themselves in an indiscriminate rush after other supposed good things. These 'lambs' are likely to be sheared very soon, but that is an old process and will not disturb the security of legitimate trade. Genuine panics are not started in Wall Street, but come when Wall Street recognizes the development of adverse conditions elsewhere."

DO WOMEN WORK TOO HARD?

MR. C. B. MYER, a Chicago delegate to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Association in Milwaukee, a few days ago, voiced a sentiment that is said to have met hearty approval in that gathering when he declared that "women have no business to do brass polishing," because "it is the most unhealthful business they could undertake." He went on to say: "In the Wolff Manufacturing Company we set about marrying them, and in the last year and a half we have made about seven matches. We are not trying to freeze them out of work, but simply to get them something better."

A similar sentiment is expressed by Mr. Henry T. Finck, journalist, sociologist, psychologist, and musical critic, in a vigorously written article in *The Independent* in which he asks: "Shall women be flowers or vegetables?" and he plainly regis-

CHANGE PARTNERS!
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



THE REAL GAINSBOROUGH J. PIERPONT MORGAN HAS ACQUIRED.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ters his own preference that they should be flowers. He recalls to mind the command, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin"; and asks: "If they did toil, would they be so beautiful?" Hard toil, Mr. Finck believes, robs woman of her best qualities, and he urges the young woman to remain in the home rather than to seek outside employment in the business world. Yet he observes regretfully that "the epidemic delusion that home is no place for a girl—a delusion as dangerous to the soul as the plague is to the body—seems to be gaining ground daily," and he goes on to say:

"An incalculable amount of harm is done by this foolish and criminal warfare on home life. Instead of being encouraged in the tendency to leave the refining atmosphere of home, girls should be taught that, except under the stress of poverty, it is selfish as well as suicidal on their part to go out and work. Selfish, because they take away the work which poor women and men absolutely need for their daily bread; suicidal, because by offering themselves so cheaply to employers they either drive out the men or, by lowering their wages from the family standard to the individual standard, make it impossible for them to marry; wherefore these same girls who had hoped, by thus going out to work, to increase their marriage chances, are left to die as old maids, or 'new women,' as they now prefer to call themselves. Had they remained at home and cultivated the graces and refined allurements of femininity, their chances for a good marriage and a happy life would have been much better. Men still prefer, and always will prefer, the home girl to any other kind. They want a girl who has not marred her beauty and ruined her health by needless work, or rubbed off the peach bloom of innocence by exposure to a rough world; a girl who has been trained by a sensible mother to understand and, if necessary, perform, all the various functions and details that make home a comfort and a joy."

Mr. Finck hastens to say that his remarks do not apply to "the *poor* girls and women, who *must* work," and he thinks that "everything should be done to provide labor opportunities for them," altho "they should not be allowed, as they are at present, to precipitate themselves blindly into nearly every kind of a job that men have heretofore performed in civilized countries." Women now perform about forty-five per cent., or nearly half, of our factory work, work that Mr. Finck believes has an evil effect upon their characters and their health; and he supports this belief by citing conditions in Belgium, Russia, France, England, Germany, and our own country, altho he thinks that the New World is better than the Old in these matters. "The number of girls who are compelled by poverty to leave home," declares Mr. Finck, "is much smaller than is commonly supposed," and he continues:

"Possibly the Rev. S. G. Smith, sociologist of the Minnesota State University, went too far when he said that 'for women to work is a sin,' and that 'the world would be better off if all women were turned out of their jobs to-morrow.' But certain it is that the wholesale employment of women in unhealthful work is an evil which calls for more and more stringent legislative interference. It is sapping the vitality of a large proportion of our women, and without healthy women there can be no healthy sons and daughters. Some employers, when asked why they engage girls, frankly confess that cheapness is the motive (the average earnings of American women workers are under $4.50 a week); others give various fanciful reasons; but that cheapness is the real reason is proved by the increasing tendency toward child labor, which is cheapest of all. There has been an enormous increase within the last decade in the employment of girls under eighteen; and this results in such pitiful spectacles as the recent strike in Paterson of seventy-five factory girls averaging only twelve years of age and compelled, for less than $3 a week, to do work which involves walking up and down a room more than twenty miles a day. The swollen feet, bent forms, and tired faces, prematurely aged, of these girls, who should be playing with their dolls or going to school, are a terrible indictment of a 'civilization' which permits such barbarous cruelty."

The time is coming, Mr. Finck believes, when women will not be encouraged, as now, to engage in these injurious occupations:

"Having once discovered the charm of the eternal womanly, men will never allow it to be taken away again, to please a lot of half-women who are clamoring for what they illogically call their 'rights.' Men will find a way of making these misguided persons understand that it is as unseemly for them to be—as many of them are now—butchers, hunters, carpenters, barbers, stump-speakers, iron and steel workers, miners, etc., as it would be for them to try to take the place of our soldiers, sailors, firemen, mail carriers, and policemen. All employments which make women bold, fierce, muscular, brawny in body or mind, will be more and more rigidly tabooed as unwomanly. Woman's strength lies in beauty and gentleness, not in muscle. In literature, journalism, art, science (especially electric); in education, charity work, dressmaking; in typewriting (where there is no moral risk), watchmaking, jewelers' work, flower raising or making, and a hundred other branches of work that require no muscular toil, women and girls have all the opportunities for earning a living they need. Let us by all means throw open to them all employments in which their health, their purity, and their womanliness do not suffer; but let this be regarded, not as a special privilege and an indication of social progress, but as a necessary evil, to be cured in as many cases as possible by marriage or some other way of bringing the workers back to their deserted homes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BRYAN fears that the Democratic Party will be republicanized. Something on that order happened last November.—*The Baltimore American.*

Is Cuba a nation, a state, a territory, a republic, a colony, an annex, an ally, or a dependency? The Cubans would like to know.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A FRENCH physician declares that the Chinese are a very nervous people. It is difficult to see how they could be otherwise at present.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PERHAPS the object of the Cuban commission was to find out whether the resolutions of intervention and the Platt amendment were really passed by the same body.—*The Detroit News.*

"Do you know what the Golden Rule is?" asked the man who remonstrates. "Not exactly," answered the cold-blooded person, "but since they dragged it into Ohio politics I have a suspicion it is not what it used to be." —*The Washington Star.*

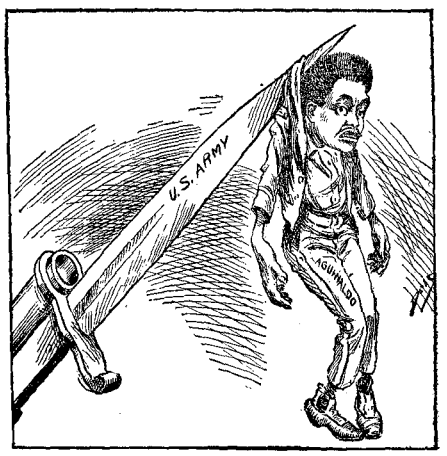
A DETROIT street-railway magnate has neglected to provide his street-cars with a certain safety appliance, and for this neglect is liable to imprisonment for 3,039 years. This seems like quite a period, but, of course, he could cut it down some by good behavior.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE announcement is made that Mexico has signed The Hague peace conference agreement. This does not mean, however, that Mexico must go to war. Most of the other signers are fighting, but the obligation imposed does not really require a state of belligerency.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THAT was certainly a cheerful bit of optimism in the budget statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he said: "The receipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the preceding year, but he had better expectations for next year."—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A NEW YORK woman married recently a French count who turned out to be a horse doctor. It is not often, however, that these foreign matrimonial alliances turned out so well. This woman, for instance, might have married a horse doctor who turned out to be a French count.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

SENATOR DEPEW'S opinion of the United States Senate is that it displays "an absence of jobbery, an unselfish devotion to the public service, a sincere and hopeful patriotism, and a broad, comprehensive and statesmanlike grasp of the necessities of the country and the possibilities of its development worthy of the best days of the republic." The history of the last river and harbor bill showed that conclusively.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*



"I AM UNDECIDED AS TO MY FUTURE PLANS."
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"LITERARY RUBBISH" AND ITS PRESENT VOGUE.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has so long occupied the position of a public literary censor in America that we have many times had occasion to quote his views of current tendencies. In "The Easy Chair" last month he brings up again the subject which is pressing upon the attention of all serious critics and lovers of genuine literary progress, as to what is the significance of the present cataract of "historical" and "romantic" literature, which finds a ready and profitable market in such vast quantities. He writes (*Harper's Monthly*, April):

"'Have you ever,' the Easy Chair asked, 'had your doubts whether a book was especially worth reading because its sale had reached a hundred thousand, or two, or even five hundred thousand?'

"The editor looked warily about the den, and seeing that he was quite alone with the Easy Chair, he confessed: 'Yes; I have already expressed grave doubts of that sort, but nobody else seems to have them, and as I do not like to be odd, I do not keep insisting upon mine.'

"'I am sure you are right,' said the Easy Chair. 'Perhaps other people have them, and if you insisted upon them, you would not find yourself so odd, after all. Is the fact that a book has not sold half a million copies proof that it is poor literature?'

"'I should be sorry to think so,' said the editor. 'I have written books, and I am afraid it would rule mine out, except in the very few cases where they have passed that figure.'

"'But would you like to have written the books that sell half a million? Candidly, now!'

"'Candidly, then, I wouldn't. But I would rather write them than read them; I think it would be easier. A certain kind of man would write one of the recent enormous successes, because, if he wished to write at all, he would have no choice but to write that kind of book. He would be made so, but no one could be imaginably made so that he must read such a book, in the sense that the author must write it.'

"'I don't know about that,' said the Easy Chair, musingly. 'The fact that there are two or three or ten or twenty men who must write trashy books possibly implies the fact that there are two or three or twenty millions who must read them. Have you any philosophy as to the vast popularity of the books that have been lately filling the world with the noise of their publicity? It used to be called advertising, but I rather like the Gallic neatness of the new word.'

"'No, unless it is the publicity that does it. Only, the publicity seems not to come first, always.'

"'It can't be the publicity that does it, then, tho the publicity helps. The thing seems largely meteorological. It is scarcely more an affair of volition than the weather. A certain atmospheric pressure in the material world causes it to rain water, and a certain atmospheric pressure in the literary world causes it to rain rubbish. We suppose that in both cases the rain comes from the clouds, from above, but in both cases it comes primarily from the ground, from below. What you want to do in order to account for the literary rubbish which now prevails is not to analyze the authors, who are the mere modes of its discharge, but to ascertain the condition of their readers, from whom they received it as an imperceptible exhalation, and who received it back from the authors in an appreciable form.'

"'Oh, it's all very well to say that,' the editor protested. 'But the causes are so recondite that no inquiry can reach them, and one conjecture would be as good as another. The phenomenon is not only extraordinary in quality, but in quantity. The rubbish is not only rubbish, but it is rubbish in vaster amount than ever before. It is as if the rainfall should have been all at once increased tenfold over the whole territory of the United States. The rubbish-fall in the last year of the nineteenth century was greater than ever was known in the history of literature before. How do you account for that?'

"'By a very simple and very obvious fact. An immeasurably greater area of humanity has been brought under cultivation or reclaimed from absolute illiteracy than ever before. In the material world the analogous sort of thing, the tilling of waste land, increases the rainfall, and in the mental world the upturning of waste mind increases the rubbish-fall, because in both cases the clouds receive a greater exhalation from the space below, and give it back proportionately.'"

Mr. Howells, however, is not ready to believe that there are either too many readers or too many writers. The present stage is not final:

"We must not think the lovers of a half-million-copy novel are recreant lovers of Hawthorne, or George Eliot, or Mr. Thomas Hardy. The most part of them never heard of those authors. To leave the meteorological figure we have been working up to this point, and try something arboricultural, we may liken our immeasurable mental level to the prairie country, which, when men begin to plant it with trees, they first plant with the coarse, rank cottonwood. After a generation or two of cottonwood, they can grow oaks and elms and maples on the prairie, but not at first. You may be sure that the plains in which the literary cottonwoods now flourish have never grown oaks or elms or maples. Up to the time the readers of the recent successes began to read them they had read dime novels and story-papers, or they went to the theaters. But the exhalation and precipitation of rubbish can not go on forever."

Similar views of present literary conditions are taken by other critics acquainted with the literature of other ages and nations. *The Criterion* (April) prints a symposium on one of the most successful and most advertised books of the past few months, the late Mr. Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes," giving the opinions of Mr. Rossiter Johnson, Mr. Duffield Osborne, and Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr. These well-known critics are united in the opinion that while Mr. Thompson had a true appreciation of good literature and had in his time done genuinely fine work, the present book is in nearly every way unworthy of him, a "pot-boiler" or "filler," thrown off to feed the insatiable appetite of the undiscriminating new public of fiction-devourers. Mr. Rossiter Johnson, notwithstanding the book's enormous sale, says that it is "very nearly worthless." Professor Hale speaks of its "lack of creative imagination" which "makes itself felt in incident and character throughout." Mr. Osborne confesses reluctantly that it is "never absorbing, never convincing, never satisfying," while the characters, altho "not exactly false or feeble," are "lit up by only transient gleams of life."

TOLSTOY'S FORTHCOMING NOVEL.

IN spite of excommunication, the thunders of the church, and rumors of banishment, Count Tolstoy has been composedly preparing to enlighten the world with a new novel. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* has just telegraphed to his paper some particulars of this book, a portion of which has lately been read at a public gathering in Moscow in aid of a charity. The title is, "Who Is Right?" The plot, as given by *The Daily News* correspondent and quoted in *The Academy*, is as follows:

"Vladimir Ivanovitch Spessiwzeff, who is employed at the Ministry of Agriculture, has been spending some time abroad with his wife, Maria Nikolaievna, and his sixteen-year-old daughter Vera. In the autumn they return to Russia, and on the way to St. Petersburg visit a brother-in-law, Anatol Dimitrivitch Lischin, who is a district president in one of the governments which have greatly suffered from bad harvests. The first conversation among the relatives does not prove altogether agreeable. The liberalism of the sixties is touched upon superficially. Lischin feels insulted at the self-conscious, incautious tone of Spessiwzeff, and this meeting places their by no means friendly relations in a very glaring light. During this time a conversation is being carried on in the bedroom between the ladies, while in the nursery the eldest scion of the Lischin family is enchanted with his cousin Vera, a girl full of life, with sparkling eyes and beautiful teeth. The youngest boy, of six years, red-cheeked

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and hearty, does not take part in the conversation. He is listening for the dinner bell, which will not ring. A neighbor, a prince, is expected for a shooting-party, which has been arranged for the morrow. Men and women cooks are doing their best to catch the fowls, a difficult piece of work, but they succeed at last. In the yard stands a peasant offering for sale a sheep, which he at last parts with for one ruble eighty copecks, and which is destined to appear at table. During dinner the prince appears, and every endeavor is made to be pleasant to him. The next morning they set off on slippery roads for the shooting. On the way a conversation springs up about the conditions under which the peasant population lives, about bad harvests, and the organization of relief. Vera, who is accustomed to having attention paid her on all sides, feels bored, the conversation does not interest her. Only when she hears that it is intended to organize help for the suffering peasantry, and that she can take part in it, does she become lively again. She finally receives permission to remain three weeks with the Lischins. The young and lively girl looks forward to her impending activity as to a *partie de plaisir*, and at the end of the three weeks, when her old nurse comes to fetch her, she will not return home at any price. In consequence, there is a scene at home between the parents, and the father tries to bring his influence to bear upon his daughter, but in vain. It appears that Vera's feelings and views—her whole nature, in short—have undergone a radical change. She refuses to leave people amongst whom she has an opportunity to work for the good of her neighbor, and where she can prove herself to be a useful member of human society. Moreover, she repudiates the idea of returning to surroundings where she would be condemned to idle inaction and a mere vegetative existence. This transformation is said to be painted in a masterly way by Count Tolstoy, especially from a psychological point of view."

A SUCCESSOR OF AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

THE late Mr. Aubrey Beardsley was commonly regarded as the king of symbolists in art; and—chiefly in the London *Yellow Book*—his labyrinthine pencilings attained great vogue. In spite of his singularities, it is believed by many that he had genuine artistic genius of not a common order, and that had he lived he would have attained to a high place in art. A successor to his spirit of symbolical imagery has apparently been found in Mr. W. T. Horton, whose "Book of Images" has just appeared, with an introduction by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet and exponent of the Celtic revival, itself a form of literary symbolism. A writer in the new literary supplement of the New York *Journal* (April 20) gives the following breezy account of this work:

"Twenty-three drawings are reproduced in the 'Book of Images,' and each of these drawings is a symbol of something. If you are a symbolist you will understand the drawings without explanation; if you are not, why, then all attempts to enlighten you would be futile. Unless you are one of the elect you can not possibly understand them, for 'symbolism,' as the introductory chapter states, 'says things which can not be said so perfectly in any other way.' 'It gives dumb things voices and bodiless things bodies.'

"Mr. Yeats, who writes the introduction, informs us that Mr. Horton, who is responsible for the drawings, 'has waking dreams and copies them in his drawings as if they were models posed for him by some unearthly master.' 'He tried at first,' we are told, 'to copy his models in color, and very literally; but soon found that you could only represent a world where nothing is still for a moment and where colors have odors and odors musical notes, by formal and conventional images, midway between the scenery and persons of common life and the geometrical emblems on medieval talismans.'

"Keeping this explanation in mind you are now prepared to look at the 'images.' The gem of the collection is 'The Path to the Moon,' and a very dizzy and devious path it is, as you see. I don't know what it means, but I do not care to go to the moon by that route. Jules Verne's method is more to my taste. 'The Wave' is another good one. There will be something doing when the wave breaks. Perhaps that is what the artist meant, but don't take my word for it. I am not initiated.

"Then there is 'The Gap,' a bottomless chasm, with a house on one side and a church on the other. Do the people in that house attend the church on the other side, and, if so, how do they get there? I give it up.

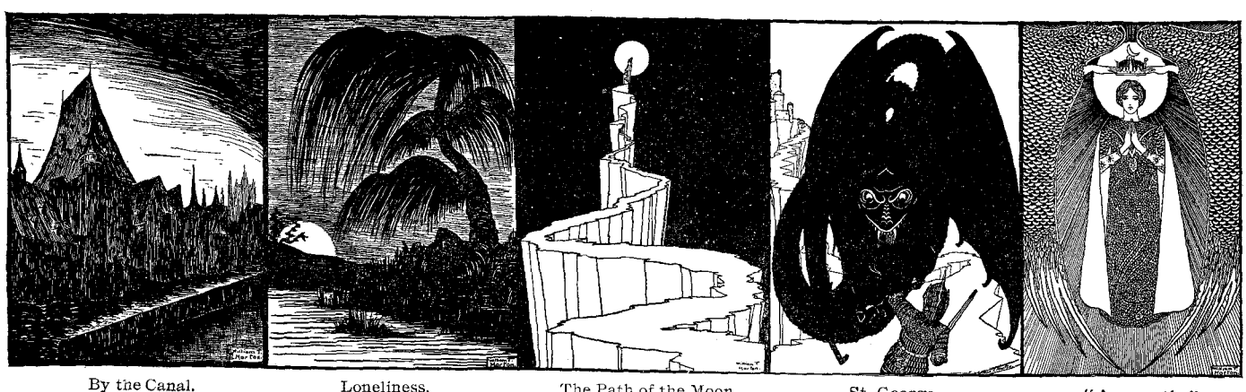
"There are twenty other drawings in the book, but I can't explain them, and Mr. Yeats won't, so what's the use?"

BRANDER MATTHEWS' CRITICISM OF "CYRANO DE BERGERAC."

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS concludes his book, "French Dramatists," with two or three pages on Edmond Rostand's celebrated play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," and his opinion is that it is a play that lacks depth and breadth, is without ultimate sincerity—in short, nothing more than an old-fashioned piece with all the modern improvements. He says:

"The most popular play of the final decade of the century presents no problems whatsoever and avoids any criticism of life. Apparently its author has never heard of Ibsen and never seen any play by the younger Dumas. He has not taken his stand on firm reality, but has preferred to build an airy fantasy, as unsubstantial as it is charming. His aim has not been to enlighten, but merely to entertain; and he has accomplished his purpose superabundantly. Since 'Hernani,' no play has been so enthusiastically acclaimed at its first performance. . . . This play, which pleased many thousands of spectators, not only in France but also in Germany, in Italy, and in America, was joyfully hailed by certain Parisian critics as the harbinger of a new springtime for the French poetic drama. M. Rostand was welcomed as a reviver of the best traditions, and he was eulogized as one who —like Corneille with the 'Cid,' and like Hugo with 'Hernani'— had set a new model which later dramatists might vainly strive to surpass.

"It may be bad manners to look Pegasus straight in the mouth or to smile at the cooing murmurs of delight that run round the Porte Saint Martin at the exquisite delivery of a mellifluous couplet; and there is no disputing that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is very clever and very adroit, that it has color and vivacity, that if it lacks passion it has at least sentiment, that if it wants real action it has abundant movement, and, above all, that it makes an extraordinarily wide appeal—to those who like lovemaking and romance, to those who relish easy wit and lively humor, and to



By the Canal. Loneliness. The Path of the Moon. St. George. "Assumptio."

FROM "A BOOK OF IMAGES."

Courtesy of M. F. Mansfield & Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

those who revel in combats and in the peril of life and death. But it can not fairly be called an epoch-making novelty. It is, instead, an old thing done in a new way. The plot is put together by a playwright who has absorbed every device of the elder Dumas, and the verse is written by a lyrist who has learned every trick of the Parnassians. It is, in short, an old-fashioned piece—but with all the modern improvements.

"An adverse critic might suggest that M. Rostand had used his story to display his verbal virtuosity. He has a very pretty lyric gift—always a rare endowment among the French. He can touch wit with sentiment, and he can thrust a hint of pathos into an extravagant simile. He combines clearness and elegance, and his verse is both facile and finished. The quality of his poetry is almost exactly that of the *vers de société*—the verse in lighter vein of Prior and Mr. Austin Dobson, of Locker and Dr. Holmes. M. Rostand is brilliant and buoyant as Praed is, for example; and Cyrano's description of a kiss may be compared curiously with the stanza in the 'Chaunt of the Brazen Head,' in which the lyrist liltingly tells us what he thinks of love.

"'Cyrano de Bergerac,' for all its bravery of epithet and all its briskness of motion, is at bottom too slight a thing to serve as the cornerstone of a new school. It contains no promise of future development, nor do the author's other plays, less coruscating than 'Cyrano,' but possessing the same qualities. And even in 'Cyrano' itself there is no character of real originality or of genuine verity; it is peopled only by the masks of the stage. The play itself lacks depth and breadth; it is without ultimate sincerity; it has as its basis an unworthy trick, and it holds up before us as a hero whom we are to honor with our approval, and with whom we are expected to sympathize, a man engaged in deceiving a woman into a marriage certain to bring her misery so soon as she discovers, tho too late, the dulness of the man she has wedded. M. de Rostand's play is clean externally, but it is essentially immoral—in so far as it erects a false standard and parades a self-sacrifice which, to use Mr. Howells's apt phrase, is a 'secret shape of egotism.'"

THE BEST FIFTY BOOKS OF 1900.

EACH year the New York State Library submits a list of five hundred books of the preceding year to various librarians and readers for a vote as to the best fifty new books for a village library. About two hundred persons express an opinion. The list so obtained, with additions and annotations by the State Library staff indicating the nature and value of each book, is printed each year in pamphlet form and serves as a valuable guide for public and private collectors. From the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (April 6) we take the following list of the fifty books commanding the largest vote:

Rank.		Votes.
1.	Johnston, Mary—"To Have and to Hold"	137
2.	Thompson, E. Seton—"Biography of a Grizzly"	131
3.	Bacheller, I.—"Eben Holden"	127
4.	Stedman, E. C., ed.—"An American Anthology, 1787-1899"	126
5.	Thompson, Maurice—"Alice of Old Vincennes"	121
6.	Ward, Mrs. M. A.—"Eleanor"	108
7.	Allen, J. L.—"Reign of Law; A Tale of the Kentucky Hempfields"	106
8.	Barrie, J. M.—"Tommy and Grizel"	98
9.	Howells, W. D.—"Literary Friends and Acquaintances"	97
10.	Crawford, F. M.—"In the Palace of the King"	95
11.	Fiske, John—"Mississippi Valley in Civil War"	89
12.	Tarkington, Booth—"Monsieur Beaucaire"	87
13.	Burroughs, John—"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers"	85
14.	Wendell, Barrett—"Literary History of America"	84
15.	Iles, George—"Flame, Electricity, and the Camera"	78
16.	Keeler, H. L.—"Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them"	76
17.	Earle, Mrs. A. M.—"Stage-Coach and Tavern Days"	74
18.	Hewlett, M. H.—"Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay"	72
19.	Eggleston, Edward—"Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century"	64
20.	Scidmore, E. R.—"China the Long-Lived Empire"	63
21.	Hillis, N. D.—"Influence of Christ in Modern Life"	62
22.	Allen, A. V. G.—"Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," 2 vols	61
23.	Brooks, E. S.—"Century Book of the American Colonies"	60
24.	Morley, John—"Oliver Cromwell"	59
	Dunne, F. P. ("Martin Dooley" pseud.)—"Mr. Dooley's Philosophy"	59
	Grant, Robert—"Unleavened Bread"	59
27.	Davis, R. H.—"With Both Armies in South Africa"	58
	Spofford, A. R.—"Book for All Readers"	58
29.	Thompson, Mrs. G. G. Seton—"A Woman Tenderfoot"	57
30.	Huxley, Leonard—"Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley," by His Son, 2 vols	55
31.	Chapman, F. M.—"Bird Studies with a Camera"	54
32.	Lang, Andrew, ed.—"Grey Fairy Book"	52
33.	Mabie, H. W.—"William Shakespeare"	50
	Thompson, Maurice—"My Winter Garden"	50
35.	Glasgow, E. A. G.—"Voice of the People"	49
	Williams, H. S.—"Story of Nineteenth-Century Science"	49
37.	Byrn, E. W.—"Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century"	48
	McClure, A. K.—"Our Presidents and How We Make Them"	48
	Rostand, Edmund—"L'Aiglon; A Play in Six Acts"	48
40.	Ely, R. T.—"Monopolies and Trusts" (Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology)	47
41.	Du Chaillu, P. B.—"The World of the Great Forest"	45
42.	"April Baby's Book of Tunes, with the Story of How They Came to Be Written." By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"	44
	Beard, D. C.—"Jack of All Trades"	44
	Harland, Henry ("Sidney Luska," pseud.)—"Cardinal's Snuff Box"	44
45.	Carnegie, Andrew—"Gospel of Wealth, and Other Timely Essays"	42
	Riis, J. A.—"Ten Years' War"	42
47.	Clemens, S. L.—"The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg"	41
	Goss, C. F.—"Redemption of David Corson"	41
	Roosevelt, Theodore.—"The Strenuous Life"	41
	Slocum, Joshua—"Sailing Alone Around the World"	41

Of these 50 books, 14 are classed as fiction, 7 as juvenile, 5 as sociology, 4 as natural science, 4 as biography, 3 as essays, etc., 3 as description and travel, 3 as American history, 2 as poetry, 1 as a book of reference, 1 as religion, 1 as useful arts, 1 as humor, and 1 as history of foreign countries.

THE STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

AS a rule, the Russian newspapers refrain from discussing the severe restriction to which they are subjected by the censorship, and the reason is obvious. Thus, there has been nothing in the St. Petersburg papers concerning the students' revolt, the street demonstrations and collisions, and the revolutionary appeals. It is the practise of the Government to publish, weeks after events of this kind, an official version of what has occurred, and all the papers are required to reproduce this account, without additions save in the way of editorial comment of a "safe" kind.

But a significant exception has just been allowed. The *Novoye Vremya* has been celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary under the present editor and publisher, Souvorin, and on this occasion it has received a marked expression of favor from the Government. Two "warnings" which had been hanging over its head for twenty years (and a third warning means suspension of the paper) were remitted and annuled by the Minister of Internal Affairs with the express sanction of the Czar. This is an unusual act of grace, showing that the policy and tendencies of the paper are approved by the Government, altho it has bitterly attacked the present French cabinet, is violently anti-semitic and anti-British, and is accused by Russian liberals of propagating hatred, jingoism, and racial antagonisms.

Yet, while thanking the Government, the *Novoye Vremya* makes a plea for a freer press, for a revision of the law to enable it to print the news and openly express its opinions. Part of this editorial is as follows:

"The 'warnings' have not restrained us in the promulgation of our sincere Russian convictions. We have not changed our beliefs in consequence of these 'warnings,' and we have gathered around the paper a public opinion which has steadily grown and supported it. But warnings compel one to fear every accident, every change of tendency in official spheres, and the danger is necessarily exaggerated, with demoralizing effects on the writer and his readers. . . . It is easy to be one's own censor, but far from easy to be a censor over other men's thoughts and words.

"We hope we are living at a time when the press, becoming more and more mature, shall be entirely emancipated from this antiquated censorship system. The Government is too strong and too resourceful to control the press by means of 'warnings.' We have enough experience now to permit the revision of the press laws and hasten reform by cooperation among all the government departments. It is not the press which has placed diffi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

culties in the path of the throne; it is not the press which has retarded national development. It has grown, and every period of its growth has been reflected in its character. But we think it has reached full maturity and is now capable of exercising all the rights of full citizenship. Indeed, it has acquired right to recognition of its services, for it has done something useful for the Government and the nation."

The *Novoye Vremya* gives interesting figures which throw light on the condition of the Russian daily press. It claims a circulation of 60,000 copies—something phenomenal for Russia. It employs in its editorial rooms 67 men, and its contributors last year numbered 832. It uses American printing-presses. It maintains a school of its own for printers, with a four-years' course, and teaches, besides type-setting, proof-reading, etc., Russian, German, and French, history, geography, and drawing. Its printers live in a cooperative establishment and have a hospital, savings-fund, and sick-and-accident fund, as well as a library.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS AND THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

MR. JOHN CHURTON COLLINS, for many years the chief literary critic of the London *Saturday Review*, has long been known for his incisive and not infrequently fierce invectives on current literary themes. His reflections on the teaching of English literature as carried on by the system of "etymological grind" at Oxford, Cambridge, and the chief English schools, created something of an uproar in 1891. An even greater sensation has been made by his new book called "Ephemera Critica, or Plain Truths about Current Literature." *Literature* (London, March 16) gives the following quotations from Mr. Collins's preface as furnishing a sufficient indication of his general attitude to contemporary literature:

"It is time for some one to speak out. When we compare the condition and prospects of Science in all its branches, its organization, its standards, its aims, its representatives with those of Literature, how deplorable and how humiliating is the contrast! In the one we see an ordered realm, in the other mere chaos. The one, serious, strenuous, progressive, is displaying an energy as wonderful in what it has accomplished as in what it promises to accomplish; the other, without soul, without conscience, without nerve, aimless, listless, and decadent, appears to be stagnating, almost entirely, into the monopoly of those who are bent on futilizing and degrading it."

"These essays are partly a protest and partly an experiment. As a protest they explain and, I hope, justify themselves; as an experiment they are an attempt to illustrate what we should be fortunate if we could see more frequently illustrated by abler hands. They are a series of studies in serious, patient, and absolutely impartial criticism, having for its object a comprehensive survey of the vices and defects, as well as of the merits, characteristic of current *belles-lettres*."

Mr. Collins points out that the spread of middle-class education in England, as in America, has very lately brought into existence an entirely new public for books, a public which can not at once be expected to develop literary taste and judgment. Hence the filling of libraries with inferior stuff, and the current twaddle about inferior stuff and about second, third, and fourth-rate writers, which we see even in our literary reviews, together with portraits and autographs of writers who under the more strenuous conditions of other days would never have been heard of outside their own counties. Mr. Collins ascribes the inferiority of current literature to two main evils: the prevalence of literary "log-rolling," and the indolence and mistaken methods of the universities.

Of course Mr. Collins meets many readers who take issue with him upon most or all of his judgments. The London *Daily News*, for instance, says:

"Mr. Churton Collins has every right to claim all the dignity of a fine scholar. But neither a scholar nor any one else has any right to be thoroughly bad-tempered in public. Mr. Collins's savage scorn for the 'average man' (a monster as mythical as the Minotaur) does not suit the dignity of a stern judge of letters. A furious judge is a contradiction in terms. Mr. Churton Collins is a complete 'laudator temporis acti,' and in his opening essay regrets the disappearance of a period (that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) when literature was criticized by an intellectual aristocracy, when a writer had to choose 'between instant oblivion and satisfying a class which, composed of scholars, would have turned with contempt from writings unworthy of scholars.' Precisely. Being scholars, they turned with contempt from the noble poems of 'Chevy Chase' and 'Sir Patrick Spens,' so that in the very zenith of criticism, as Mr. Collins conceives it, there was only here and there a tattered black-letter copy of some fine old Scotch or English ballad, one verse of which had more honest Homeric fire than all the eighteenth-century epics that have ever been patronized by dukes and forgotten by men.

"'The spirit of tolerance and charity' in modern criticism and its extension until it becomes 'attenuated into the spirit of mere "laissez-faire"' is also an object of the critic's darkest scorn. In this, as in most of the views expressed in this able book, there is some truth. But after all there is much to be said against it. Good charity is certainly better than bad criticism; and bad criticism has been preeminently the characteristic of all the intellectual aristocracies (dear to Mr. Churton Collins) who have, by ignoring charity, offered a final judgment on art or literature. Charity might have kept Dr. Johnson from calling Gray a 'barren rascal,' and Byron from comparing Coleridge to a donkey. Charity might have prevented the French classical school (a thoroughly scholarly clique) from sneering at Shakespeare and excommunicating Victor Hugo. As a matter of fact, the cultured circles to whom Mr. Collins regretfully recurs are generally much better at the work of producing the art of the future than of judging that of the past. The scholars of the Renascence sneered at the old ballads for the same simple reason that they sneered at Gothic architecture—because they knew no better."

NOTES.

MR. SIDNEY LEE has issued an appeal in *The Athenæum* to all owners of the First Folio of Shakespeare, inviting them to communicate with him, so that he may be able to make a complete census of the still extant copies, for the preface which he is to contribute to the new photographic facsimile of that book.

A NEW book on "Shakespeare in Music" by Louis C. Elson has just appeared. There is so much of music in Shakespeare that Dr. Johnson, when preparing his edition of Shakespeare, thought it necessary to apologize for the poet' love of that art. Among the topics discussed by Mr. Elson are the musical instruments referred to by Shakespeare, including recorders, fifes, consorts, viols, lutes, virginals, and bagpipes; the musical life of the period; and the dances, songs, and ballads.

CHAUTAUQUA has come to mean a Mecca for students, teachers, and all classes of people who desire to combine a pleasant summer outing with intellectual profit. Its nearness to the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will doubtless prove an additional attraction this year. Lecture courses by members of the Exposition staff are to be given at Chautauqua, treating of the different departments of the Exposition and the underlying ideas in each. Special Spanish courses have also been arranged. Besides the usual opportunities for study in languages, science, history, and other branches, an arrangement has just been made by which the cooperation of the nature-study department of Cornell University has been secured, under the personal attention of a corps of instructors from that institution. Many other very attractive features have been added.

IN our issue of April 6 (page 412) we referred to the celebrated reviews directed against Keats and the so-called "Cockney school" in *Blackwood's Magazine* and *The Quarterly Review* as having been published in April and September, respectively. The correct dates, as given by Mr. Sidney Colvin in "The Dictionary of National Biography," are *Blackwood's*, August, 1818, and *The Quarterly*, April, 1818 (not published until September). It is worthy of note, as showing the persistency of "the literary myth" already referred to in the same article, that the Arnold collection, to be sold shortly in New York, contains a presentation copy of the "Poems" to John Byng Gattie, in which the latter wrote, many years later, the well-known lines of Shelley's "Adonais" narrating Keats's alleged death from sorrow at these two brutal reviews. Besides some very interesting letters to and from Keats, and the only complete holograph manuscript of a Keats poem in America, the same collection contains also the three rare first editions of Keats's poems published in his lifetime, together with a practically complete collection of editions and biographies since then. In view of the fact that American editors of Keats, including Mr. Scudder, have usually been compelled to search many libraries for this material, lovers of Keats would naturally desire that this collection might be preserved intact by some institution of learning.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CHILD AS A THINKER.

ARE we doing an absurd thing when we try to teach our children to be logical? Are they not in many respects more logical than we? In other words, is not the logical faculty innate and not acquired? This is the point of view of G. E. Mudge, who writes to *Nature* (April 11), protesting against some of our modern educational methods and theories. Says Mr. Mudge:

"Are we not on the wrong track when we talk of 'making thinkers' or of 'training men to think'? Remembering the nature of the child, rather it seems to me that we should be nearer a successful issue if we turned our energies in the direction of retaining and developing the thinking powers it naturally possesses. Any one who chooses to observe the development of a child's mind will, if he does not suppress its natural bent, convince himself that a child from three to five years of age possesses thinking powers of greater capacity than we are in the habit of crediting to it. One of the external evidences of a thoughtful mind is the asking of questions which bear definite and logical relations to each other; and this is precisely what an average child of that age, when talking to a person in sympathy with it, is persistently doing. It is not content with a flimsy and evasive answer, and how strong is its intellectual craving is manifested by its evident disappointment or display of temper when its ignorant parents impatiently curb its curiosity. It is very seldom that one finds a mother who has endeavored to retain her child's thinking capacities. I was once present when the four-year-old little daughter of such a mother was making inquiries about the planet Venus, and after she had been informed that both Venus and the earth traveled round the sun and were illuminated by it, she put the query, 'Then if there were people on Venus our earth would look to them like Venus looks to us?' This question demonstrates that a child possesses thinking powers sufficiently vigorous to enable it to see the logical relationships of bodies to each other that would certainly do credit to many of its superiors in point of years. This is not an isolated instance, and my impression, derived from observation and from conversation with observant persons, is that the average child, if not suppressed, is capable of a quality of thinking that leads its elders, when they try to follow it, into an intellectual quagmire of inconsistency and absurdity from which they beat an inglorious retreat by angrily bidding it 'not to ask silly questions.' If they bid themselves not to give silly answers, the request would be just. Let me give an instance of the intellectual stagnation upon which the children who will become the nation's men are being reared. I once heard a child ask its mother, 'What makes the flowers grow?' Promptly came the answer, 'Jesus!' No wonder, when children's intellects are muddled with such unprovable assertions, that they cease to think. I recall my own younger days, and the questions I wanted answered: they were answered negatively as a rule, and those that were positively so never allowed me to reconcile them with the facts around me, and I have since learned that they were mostly perversions of the truth, designed to secure a theological end. Little wonder I ceased to think by the time I got to school, and it is a matter of surprise to me that the examination system which followed did not convert a state of abeyance into one of absolute destruction.

"There is no need to 'make' thinking men; they are born to us if we will but retain, develop, and strengthen the qualities that every healthy average child possesses. But to do this we want, above all else, thoughtful, intelligent, and well-informed women who, as mothers, will recognize their duties to the state and will endeavor to retain and train the natural qualities, physical and intellectual alike, of the children that are to become the nation's men and women. The old style of domestic wife and mother—an uninteresting, mechanical drudge or a gaudy doll—may have been good enough for our forefathers, but for us it means loss of national time and energy which, if utilized, can be converted into factors capable of retaining the supreme position that we are fast losing. Granting that the results of a mother's pernicious training can be remedied in later life, it is obviously waste of valuable energy, time, and money to organize an elaborate system of education to undo that which ought never to have been done. And, therefore, I urge that our national progress depends very largely upon 'the hand that rocks the cradle'; if it rocks that with an intelligent purpose, it will be well with our future men; if not, then England, like Tyre, Venice, and Rome, 'whose greatnesses it has inherited,' 'must be led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.'"

TO GUIDE SHIPS IN FOG.

VARIOUS devices have been invented of late years for the purpose of aiding the mariner to locate his position in a fog. Signals have been given greater penetrating power, and new methods have been brought into use to some extent, such as wireless telegraphy, Professor Gray's plan for ringing bells under water, and the Hamilton-Foster fog-signal, which gives a distinctive blast according to the direction the fog-horn is pointed. All these need special appliances, and all are expensive. Only the last-mentioned assists the sailor in getting his bearings, which is the main thing he wants in order to keep out of danger. Says *The Scientific American* (March 30), in an article describing a newly invented device, Colonel D. P. Heap's topophone:

"The United States Government has established 393 fog-signals, 120 bell-buoys, 73 whistling-buoys, and 44 light-vessels with fog-signals on or near the shores of its navigable waters. Other nations have similarly guarded their coasts. Every vessel that floats is required by law to carry some kind of a fog signal. In addition, there are other sounds, such as echoes, breakers, etc. whose direction the mariner needs to know to prevent accident. The topophone has been devised to accomplish just this thing, and also to hear sounds at greater distances than are possible with the unassisted ear. With its use the mariner can determine the direction of any sound before it can be heard without the instrument. The topophone is simple in construction, light in weight, portable, can be used in any part of a vessel, and any one with normal hearing can soon become proficient in its use.

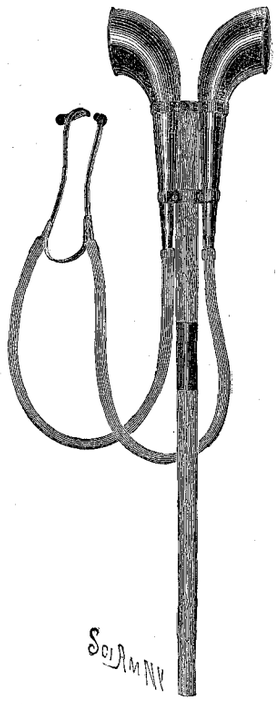


FIG. 1.—HEAP'S TOPOPHONE.

"It consists of two acoustic receivers or trumpets, pointing in opposite directions and supported on a vertical shaft—see Fig. 1. From the lower ends of the trumpets extend rubber tubes connected with the ears by specially constructed ear-pieces. The observer holds the shaft so that the instrument is above his head; if a sound is heard in either ear—the right ear, for example—it shows at once that the sound must be somewhere on his right-hand side. If he then turns to the right until the sound is heard in his left ear, it shows that he has passed the direction of the sound. If he then oscillates the trumpets so that the sound is heard alternately in each ear, the sound will be in a direction inside the angle of oscillation; this angle generally is about one point of the compass. The whole operation is simple, and the above operations take but a few seconds.

"As soon as the direction of the sound is ascertained, the observer can keep the topophone pointed in its direction, and, knowing the speed of the vessel and its course, the location of the sound can be quickly plotted accurately enough for all practical purposes."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ELECTRICITY AND NERVE FORCE.

AFTER the discovery of the electric current, some physiologists sought to identify it with nerve-force, but without success. That the two are connected in many interesting ways, however, becomes continually apparent. M. August Charpentier has given special attention to this subject of late years. In a series of experiments begun in 1899, he has showed that electric excitation throws the nerve into a peculiar oscillatory state, propagated within the organ at a measurable speed, which is the same as that of the nerve-current itself. He was able to measure the frequency of these nervous oscillations and their wave-length. Finally, he announced that it was very probable that this physiological phenomenon was at the same time electrical. This he has just succeeded in demonstrating, and the fact is most interesting as showing that a purely electric wave may be so affected by the organic nature of a nerve, serving as a conductor, as to take on certain of the characteristics of nervous force. This is only one more instance showing that the boundary between the world of life and of so-called dead matter is very uncertain. We translate a few paragraphs from the *Revue Scientifique* descriptive of Charpentier's last investigation. Says the writer:

"His new researches show that a short electric excitation produces a double transmission on the part of the nerve: (1) One part is transmitted almost instantaneously as in an ordinary conductor; . . . (2) another part . . . is transmitted, still electrically, but with the very moderate speed of the nervous influx, say 20 to 30 meters [65 to 100 feet] a second. This second part of the excitation, evidently modified physiologically by the nerve, is still of electrical nature, for it may be conducted to a distance by a metal wire and there provoke in another animal, or in another part of the same animal, a muscular contraction through the intermediary of a motor nerve.

"This is not all: at the end of 1, 2, 3 . . . equal but small periods of time, following the original excitation, the same wire carries to the second nerve a second, a third, a fourth excitation. Consequently, not only has the excited nerve furnished to the metal wire direct electricity and also electricity as modified by the nerve, but this second portion has assumed an oscillatory character that was not possessed by the original excitation, and has caused an apparent repetition or periodic recurrence of this excitation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTIFICIAL SEASONING OF WOOD.

TO give to green or fresh wood all the good qualities of old, well-seasoned timber has been the object of many experiments, some of which have been partly successful, so that the results are now being largely used. A process has recently been invented abroad in which electricity is used for the purpose mentioned, and which, it is claimed, answers all requirements. By means of this process all juice is driven out of the wood and its place is taken by an aseptic fluid, while the power of resistance and elasticity of the wood are so much increased as to answer all purposes of naturally seasoned timber. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* describes the process as follows:

"The timber is placed in a large wooden water-tight vat which is insulated from the ground. The vat is partly filled with a dilute solution of ten per cent. of borax and five per cent. of resin. The lumber is deposited in this solution so that it is not fully covered and rests on a plate of lead, which is connected with the positive pole of an electric battery. Under the lead is placed an insulating sheet and under that a coil of steam-pipe.

"Upon the lumber are placed wooden vessels with porous bottoms, and upon these bottoms are also plates of lead, which are connected with the negative pole of the battery. The water in the vat is heated by the pipe-coil to 35° C. [95° F.]. Under the influence of the electric current the impregnating fluid is driven through the wood by means of electrocapillarity and presses all juices out of it.

"After a few hours the lumber is taken out of the vat and dried in the open air to allow the water it contains to evaporate. It is then steamed at a temperature of 40° C. [104° F.] and is then ready for use.

"The result of the process is explained as follows: The boracic acid settles in the tissues of the wood and the resin combines with the fiber, as in the gluing of paper. The consequence is a great capacity of resistance to decay. The durability, impermeability, hardness, texture, and grain of the wood are not changed. The ease of working is considerably increased, and the splint of some kinds of wood, for instance oak, is made as useful as the heart."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EXPLORATION OF INTERIOR AUSTRALIA.

AN ethnological expedition, organized by Prof. Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne University, and Mr. F. J. Gillies, a South Australian scientist, has just left Adelaide, the metropolis of South Australia, with the view of spending several months among the various tribes of aborigines inhabiting central Australia, especially the portions remaining unexplored, and thus obtaining some definite knowledge of the manners and customs of a people whose numbers are steadily decreasing, and who, like the Tasmanian aborigines, are destined to become extinct within the next few generations. In default of monetary assistance from the various state governments, the whole of the expenses are being defrayed by Mr. David Syme, a wealthy Victorian newspaper proprietor, supplemented by private gifts of a cinematograph, for purpose of taking pictorial records of dances, corroboree, ceremonials, etc.; a first-class camera; and a fine phonograph, for the reproduction of native chaunts and dialects. The idea is to keep near the overland telegraph line running from Adelaide, in the south, to Port Darwin, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the north, making excursions east and west, according to circumstances, to fertile spots where the natives chiefly congregate. As the northern portion of the line is approached, the expedition will proceed eastward into northern Queensland, subsequently returning to the point of deviation, and passing westward into western Australia. The expedition is well provided with camels and provisions, and is expected back in Adelaide some time in April or May, 1902. Commenting on the departure of the little band of explorers, the Adelaide, Australia, *Advertiser* says:

"The significance of the task before Messrs. Spencer and Gillen can not be understood without reference to the controversy which for the past few years has stirred the scientific world to its depths on the question of the origin of religious belief. There are two schools of thought on the subject, one represented by Mr. Frazer, author of the well-known 'Golden Bough'; the other by Mr. Andrew Lang, the learned student of mythology. Mr. Frazer is a strenuous believer in a godless stage of human development, when mankind believed that by means of magic he could control the cosmic forces. Finding that magic failed to fulfil its purpose, mankind, it is suggested, sought to propitiate the powers who were then supposed to have the cosmic forces in their keeping. The next—and present—stage in human development is the discovery that by means of science these forces may in a great measure be directed without supernatural aid. This, in a word, according to Mr. Frazer and those who think with him, is the history of man's religious evolution. The 'noble savage' was more at the mercy of the forces of nature than he is now. It was natural that he should think them controllable, if not by himself, at all events by some superior power or powers. It was equally natural that when magic gave place to prayer the belief should prevail that the gods directing the course of nature were also capable of directing the course of human life. Man has now (Mr. Frazer continues) boxed the compass and returned to his starting-point, only instead of magic he resorts to science for the means of controlling the forces of nature. Mr. Lang, who has an interesting article on the subject in the February *Fortnightly Review*, wields the pen on behalf of orthodoxy. There is no evidence, he declares, that there ever was a godless stage in human development, and he denies Mr. Frazer's assertion that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the Australian interior there are to this day men wholly given up to magic and wholly without religion. The evidence is conflicting enough. Such men are said to exist among the Arunta and other tribes of the parched and barren region which Messrs. Spencer and Gillen will shortly visit, and it may be the fortune of these gentlemen to set all doubts at rest. Is Mr. Curr right when he says that natives 'dress up Christian beliefs learned from the missionaries for the purpose of surprising and pleasing the whites'? Another authority, Mr. Howitt, declares that of Brewin, the Supreme Being of the Kurnai tribe, the natives know so little that some when questioned identified him with the devil, others with Jesus Christ. But Mr. Howitt, on initiation into the tribal mysteries—mysteries as sacred as those of Eleusis—was led to change his belief, and to adopt the view Mr. Lang very strongly holds, that the blacks in the interior have religious conceptions in some respects so lofty that it would be natural to explain them as the result of European influence, or as relics of a higher civilization in the past. . . . Huxley resolved theology among the Australian savages into a 'mere belief in the existence of powers and dispositions (usually malignant) of ghostlike entities, who may be propitiated or scared away. Lang admits the belief in spirits, but not the worship of them; nor will he admit with Mr. Robertson Smith that the element of worship comes into totemism or fetishism—the practise of symbolizing tribes by beasts, birds, plants, etc. The creatures or objects representing the totem are reverenced not because they impersonate any higher power, but because, like certain beasts in India, they are supposed to embody the souls of departed relatives or tribesmen. Mr. Lang is convinced that everything points to a belief in the existence of an All-knowing Being, whose abode is in the heavens, who is Maker and Lord of all things, and whose lessons, as the aboriginal saying is, 'soften the heart,' tho this Being may be known by different names in different portions of the continent. Mr. Howitt is of the same opinion, tho he will not allow that the Supreme Being is anything more than the spirit of the long defunct headman of a time when such headman ruled over large areas. The point, of course, is first to establish the belief itself, and this is not easy, because the blacks are secretive to a degree on the subject of the Supreme Being, whose name they will not allow to be spoken except in whispers. It will be interesting if the explorers can clear up the doubt as to whether worship in any form prevails among the tribesmen, and still more worship of a Being so refined as to be above the need of propitiation by the bloody and other offerings which savages in a far more advanced stage of development are in the habit of making to their gods. If, too, the object of worship is found to be identical with the Deity, whose existence Paley deduced from Design, the problem will present itself how the blacks came by a theology so far above the level of their material and intellectual culture."

Drugs in the Treatment of Disease.—In a discussion of the place of the general practitioner of medicine in this age of specialists, contributed to *The Review of Reviews* (April), Dr. Augustus Caillé takes occasion to condemn what he calls "the drugging habit," of which, he says, the ordinary "family doctor" is still guilty to a remarkable degree. Says Dr. Caillé:

"I know from personal observation that our cousins across the water do not prescribe or swallow one-fourth as much medicine as we do in our country. With but few exceptions, the entire vegetable and mineral kingdoms have given us little of specific value; but still, up to the present day, the bulk of our books on materia medica is made up of a description of many valueless drugs and preparations. Is it not to be deplored that valuable time should be wasted in our student days by cramming into our heads a lot of therapeutic ballast? If our professors of materia medica in the undergraduate colleges are reticent in advancing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, then it is time for us to tell them that they are to a large degree responsible for the desire on the part of the many practitioners to prescribe frequently, and without good cause, an unnecessary quantity of useless drugs. Every few weeks new drugs and combinations of medicaments are forced upon physicians with the claim that they are specifics in the treatment of disease; and the physician, in his anxiety to alleviate his patient's sufferings, because the simpler and more reliable agents have failed him, is gulled into trying the newly extolled remedy, only to find that it is still less efficacious than the old one. The common-sense practitioner knows by experience that the constant, frequent prescribing of innumerable drugs only ends in detriment to his patients. A working knowledge of hygiene and dietetics, climato-, hydro-, and mechano-therapeutics, simple medication, and few drugs are the successful agents in internal medicine; and the sooner the physician will condense his pharmacopœia and materia medica to a vest-pocket edition, the more readily will his efforts meet with success in the practise of his profession, and the sooner will the 'Christian Science' delusion disappear."

THE FATE OF STONEHENGE.

THE world-renowned prehistoric stone circle on Salisbury Plain, England, known as Stonehenge, is a present cause of anxiety to English antiquarians. Many of its huge monoliths are already prostrate, and the end of the nineteenth century has been signalized by the fall of others. Archeologists are seriously considering plans for setting up again the fallen stones and taking measures to prevent the fall of others. Such measures, they think, tho objectionable, are the only alternative to the ultimate destruction of the monument. From a description in *Man* (London), we quote the following:

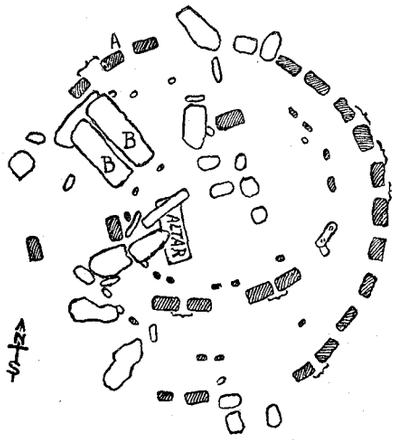


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF STONEHENGE. A, STONE NOW FALLEN. BB, STONES WHICH FELL IN 1797.

"It is, perhaps, fortunate that these stones have fallen instead of the remaining stone of the central trilithon, the downfall of which has long been expected on account of its leaning position, an occurrence which, if not prevented, will cause much more damage than has been caused for centuries, and the practical question for archeologists is what is to be done to prevent it? Of course, no one advocates 'restoration' in the sense of adding new stones to supply the places of those which have disappeared; but, inasmuch as the exact original position of almost every existing stone is perfectly obvious, and inasmuch as exact surveys have been made and published both by Sir Henry James on behalf of the Ordnance Survey, and by Prof. Flinders Petrie, there should be no objection to setting the leaning stones upright, so as to prevent them falling and breaking themselves and others,

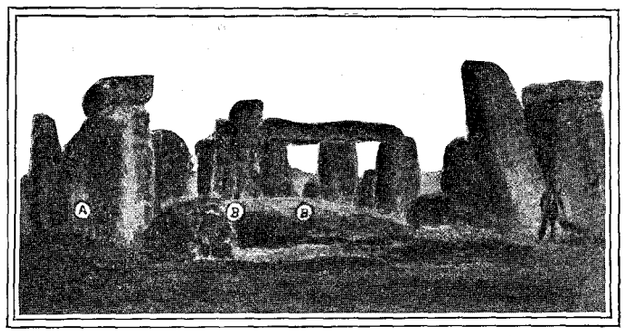


FIG. 2.—VIEW OF STONEHENGE FROM THE WEST. A, STONE NOW FALLEN. BB, STONES WHICH FELL IN 1797.

and to setting up those that are quite fallen, except those that are too much broken to be capable of being joined together. Such fragments should be left where they are, as also should any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the precise original position of which can not be ascertained. Next comes the question of keeping the stones in their position when they have been restored to it; and the best way to do this would be to dig out the whole interior down to the solid chalk, underpinning the stones while the work was going on, and to fill it up with concrete. In the digging out it might be expected that some relics would be found which might throw light on the date if not on the purpose of the monument; but the objection will no doubt be made that future generations might think that the concrete was part of the original work. This would be less likely to happen if the concrete were covered for its better preservation with half an inch of the best asphalt, such as is used in paving the London streets, under which boxes with documents might be buried for the benefit of any future excavators.

"If it were possible to keep things as they are, it might be preferable from an artistic point of view to do so; but it is not possible. If something be not done to prevent them, further falls will happen, and where will be the poetry in a shapeless heap of broken stones?

"It must, however, be remembered that Stonehenge, tho an object of national concern, is private property."

It is noted in *Nature* (London, April 11), that to protect the monument Sir Edmund Antrobus is prepared to erect around it, at his own cost, a wire fence fifteen hundred yards in total length.

DO WE WANT TO RIDE FASTER?

SCHEMES for high-speed electric roads are cropping up on all sides. It seems to be taken for granted in all cases that to ride at 100 or 150 miles an hour would be easy and pleasant, and that a high-speed road would find plenty of patrons even at increased rates. In a discussion of these plans, with special reference to a recent German project which has received the aid of the Emperor and which seems likely to reach the stage of actual construction and trial, *The Railway and Engineering Review* (March 23) says:

"While experimentation along this line will doubtless develop much of interest, the utility of the attempt seems questionable. Given the requisite generating stations, it would not seem much of a problem to equip a single car that would be capable of attaining any specified speed. In getting the track into shape which would render such a speed permissible, however, a problem presents itself which is better realized by the steam-railroad man than by the electrician. There is no need of dilating on this point; the features of permanent way absolutely necessary to be regarded, before even an attempt at such a speed would be safe, are so many and costly that the projectors appear not to have given this phase of the subject much thought, else the limit of speed to be attained would not have been placed so high [155 miles an hour] before trial. Aside from the questions of practicability surrounding these excessive speeds, we very much doubt their popularity even if attainable on more than experimental runs, despite the clamor of the strenuous. There certainly could be no pleasure in riding in a car going at this speed—over any line that human hands could build. Some stretches of track on lines in this country are at times as near perfection as it is possible to bring them, and yet the discomfort attaching to a ride over these stretches at the speeds attainable with locomotives is marked. As a speed of 60 or 70 miles an hour is exceeded for any considerable distance the passenger is subjected to a strain that is most wearing, even tho the cause is not appreciated—while the percentage of fatalities which would accompany the wrecking of a train (or car) at twice this speed would deter aught but sensation-seekers."

Absorption of Gold by Lead.—That one solid metal may diffuse into another from surface-contact, just as if both were liquid, provided only that time enough is allowed for the action to take place, appears from the experiments of Professor Roberts-Austen, the English metallurgist. Every one knows the ease with which mercury will dissolve gold, and Professor Austen showed some time ago that lead has the same action when near its melting-point. Now he shows that when both metals are cold and solid the absorption or solution still takes place. Says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, April 15), in a note on the subject:

"He [Roberts-Austen] had already observed that, if a piece of gold is placed under a block of lead and both are heated to a degree not far removed from the melting-point of the lead, the gold diffuses into the lead. In this way, in the course of twenty-four hours he observed a noticeable admixture of gold in the lower part of the lead block. Afterward Austen left several lead cylinders on thin gold leaf for four years at a temperature of about 18° C. [64° F.]. At the expiration of this time the lead cylinders were examined, and it was found that the gold had penetrated quite deeply into the mass. It is noteworthy that at so low a temperature, that is far removed from the melting-point of the lead, diffusion of the gold should take place. Austen assumes that the gold is absorbed into the lead in some such fashion as water vapor is taken up by wood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Report on American Silks.—The report of M. Edouard Friedmann, Austrian representative on the silk jury at the Paris Exposition, is full of praise for American silks. He says, according to an extract given in *The Textile Record:*

"The exhibit of the United States was a great surprise to me, altho on account of the insufficient room allotted to them the number of exhibitors was small. In spite of this, the showing they made was remarkable, especially by reason of a very skilful display. The silk industry of the United States has in a very short time developed greatly in consequence of the high protective tariff and the wealth of the country. . . . The exhibit of rich dress silks, both plain and fancy, of brocades, chines, crêpes de chine, façonnes, and brochés, of tie silks, cachenez and ribbons in different styles, all of which were well made and in beautiful designs, is proof of the immense progress this country has made in manufacturing during the last decade. . . . The production of silks in the United States represents one-fifth of the world's output, and is greater than the amount of silks consumed in France, the country of riches and luxury. American-made looms, several of which were seen in operation, impressed visitors on account of the simplicity of their construction and their rapid motion."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE of the noteworthy features of recent development in New York City," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "has been the erection of homes and fine buildings where stables once stood. The change, for example, in such a street as West Forty-fourth, now full of beautiful clubs and hotels, is in reality extraordinary, but it is being duplicated elsewhere. The work which the trolley began in redeeming large areas of the city from horse occupation and rendering them available for human beings is now being carried forward and finished by the automobile. The new electric automobile stables in West Forty-ninth Street, occupying a whole block, have relieved the region of the horse taint and odor and dust, and have made it possible to put up handsome buildings on ground that once was hardly deemed fit for negroes."

COMPRESSED air recently prevented the suffocation of thirty-five men shut up in the New York Rapid Transit tunnel at 181st Street, by a dynamite explosion which wrecked the hoisting-gear in the shaft. "The shaft at this point," says *Engineering News*, "is 131 feet deep and the tunnel only extended about half a city block each way from the shaft. At noon, on March 21, about 50 pounds of dynamite exploded from some unknown cause in this short section of tunnel, and one of the hoisting-cages was wrecked and the other was so damaged that it would not work for some time. The thick fumes of the exploded dynamite were suffocating the thirty-five men then in the tunnel, and the prompt action of Engineer John G. Mullen, who at once turned on the air-compressors at full speed, alone saved them from death. The men lay for over half an hour face down in the tunnel and breathed the fresh air sent them by Engineer Mullen, while the damaged cage was being repaired. When the men were finally brought to the surface it was found that nearly all of them were burned about the face and hands, and three were bleeding profusely from lacerated wounds. Most of the clothing worn by these men was torn into shreds. The presence of mind and the quick action of Engineer Mullen alone saved the thirty-five men from death."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE BELIEF IN HELL PASSING AWAY?

DEAN FARRAR and some other writers whom we have quoted from time to time believe that the Christian dogma of eternal punishment in hell is rapidly passing away from theology and popular faith, and that it will not much longer be preached. It is, however, preached in all its pristine clearness by a writer in *The Presbyterian Quarterly* (January), the Rev. R. A. Lapsley, of Greenville, Va. Under the caption "Turn or Burn!" he remarks that "the master move in that devilish strategy which accomplished the Fall was when Satan succeeded in casting a doubt on the certainty of future punishment; and since that woful hour, 'ye shall not surely die' has been the favorite tenet of all who are under the dominion of the god of this world." He continues:

"We may well suppose that the devil, working hand-in-hand with the bitter revolt of the carnal mind against this doctrine, would long ago have banished it from the faith of mankind, were it not for one thing; and that is, that there is no way to silence the unequivocal testimony of the Scriptures upon this subject. No man, for example, can read with unbiased mind the latter part of Luke 16, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, without drawing two necessary inferences: first, that the souls of the ungodly do at their death pass into a state of penal suffering; second, that this state is without mitigation or end. And the authority of Jesus Christ, as a divine teacher, stands committed to these two points of doctrine. And this is only one of many similar passages, in which the dreadful character and endless duration of future punishment are explicitly stated.

"And not only is there this immovable foundation for this doctrine in the express language of God's Word, but it may be said, further, that the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the finally impenitent is so related to the whole fabric of Christianity that the entire Christian system stands or falls with it. The doom of him who dies in his sins is not simply the background of the Gospel, it is the very canvas on which the Gospel is set forth. Take away this truth, and the Gospel itself is gone. Examine in this light another familiar passage of Scripture, Luke xix. 10: 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.' Come to save what? 'That which was lost.' How? To these questions there is no adequate answer but such as is seen in the lurid gleam of penal fires. There is no *modus deo vindice dignus*, apart from the wrath which is to come."

Not only is the doctrine of eternal punishment, says Mr. Lapsley, a necessary corollary of Christianity, but it is not contrary to justice:

"No stronger statement of this objection could be given than that framed by the high priest of American infidelity, the late R. G. Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll imagines a bird winging its way through illimitable space from this earth to the remotest fixed star, and bearing in its mouth one grain of sand. The bird comes back, after an almost immeasurable lapse of time, for another grain, and repeats his journey back and forth, until he has removed this solid earth, grain by grain—'And then,' says Mr. Ingersoll, with startling climax, 'it will not yet be daybreak in Hell!' We grant that the mind staggers under this tremendous conception, but that does not abate one particle of our confidence in its truth. We would solemnly match this awful thought with that which is its counterpart, the enormity, the immeasurable ill-desert, of sin." . . . . . .

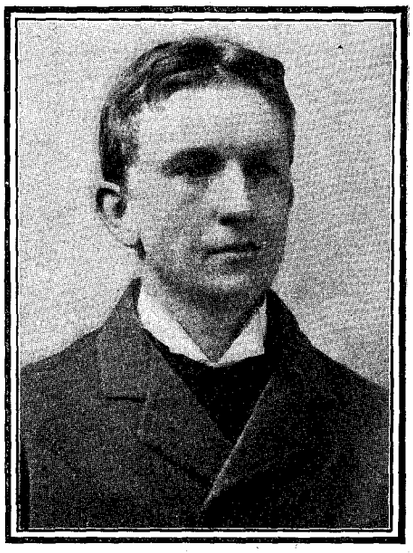
"In the Rev. W. Haslam's book, 'From Death into Life,' there is an account of a very striking dream, of a man who was subsequently converted under his ministry. The man said:

"'I dreamt that I was walking along a broad smooth road, where everything was lovely. The road was crowded, and the people all seemed as if they were out for a holiday. Seeing a workingman in a field close by, I called to him, and asked, "Where does this road lead?" He answered, "To hell, straight on; you can not miss!" "Hell!" I was surprised; "Hell," I said to myself. "This is very different from what I thought. Is the way to hell as pleasant as this? and are people so unconcerned about it?" I was amazed, yet I did not stop nor turn back, but went on and on, seemingly as pleased as the others were. However, it did not continue like this long, for soon I came to a rough post, where the atmosphere was thick and sulphury and it was almost dark. Seeing some people in the distance I went near to ask them the way out. They were busy with long rakes raking cinders about on the dry ground and would not answer my urgent inquiries. As I approached them, I saw that every now and then fire appeared from under the ground, over which they raked cinders to keep it out of sight. Just then the ground became so hot that I began to run, in my despair I knew not whither. As I passed along in haste, I came to cracks in the ground full of fire; I stepped over them one after another, and ran, ran on till I came to such a large chasm that I could not jump over it. I turned and went in another direction, leaping and running in a state of terror, till at last I came upon a glowing sheet of fire, into which I fell. Then I awoke.'

"The application of this is obvious. Many in our day and time are at this cruel business of raking cinders over the fire; few there are like faithful Richard Baxter, who was wont to compress the warnings of God's Word into one solemn, urgent appeal, saying, 'Sinner, turn or burn! turn or burn!'"

THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY.

THE Rev. Mr. Charles Ferguson's new work, "The Religion of Democracy," has met with a somewhat remarkable degree of appreciation both from religious readers and critics, and it has even been said that, in the great religious problem, "since Emerson, no one has gone so straight to the point." A writer in *Current Literature* (March), in the course of a lengthy review of the volume, thus summarizes its more important features. He says:



THE REV. CHARLES FERGUSON.

"Negatively, nothing could exceed the vigor with which this priest of the church inveighs against the shortcomings of the institution which corporately represents the Christian belief to-day. The church as it stands to-day he holds to be not merely a cumberer of the ground, but an obstacle to faith and a preventer of goodness. Its smoking lamps make the darkness murky, and its weakness and incompetence grow to what is worse. It obscures the spiritual aim of democracy, reduces liberty to a sentiment, and fraternity to a mutual benefit. Its envious and paltry divisions thwart the hope of social fellowship, and outrage the idea of human unity which they pretend to teach. The church was the bearer of faith only so long as it remained inknit in the body and texture of the old secular society. When the church ceased to be coterminous with human society, it lost the one thing of value it possessed—originality and ingenuousness of faith, the faith of St. Francis Assisi and of the Maid of Orleans, precisely the most modern and democratic kind. Outside the Roman obedience, which may be considered the ritual of a cult, the shibboleth of a caste, or the philosophy of a school, the sects have been for four hundred years minimizing their professions until now they are incredible because they claim so little. Their demands upon the confidence of man have reached the most tenuous extreme. Their faith verges to infidelity. . . . . .

"All this, and more, Mr. Ferguson sees supplied in what he talks about as a democratic catholic church. It is idle disputing whether the creation of his fancy be a new thing or the old. He is talking of revolution and a new foundation; he may really

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be preaching reform. For these notes of the catholic church of Mr. Ferguson's dream, what are they but the notes of the ancient and primitive church of the first Christian centuries?

"'The religious trusts are bankrupt, and the caste of goodness and truth is ripe for dissolution; but the church in its original charter rises to the emergency of the world. The societies founded in particularism, exclusion, and monopoly give place to a catholic church founded in the universal and the eternal, and in the essential and permanent characteristics of the human spirit. The churches of the past have been only types and symbols foreshadowing—sometimes in glorious and inspiring parable, sometimes in distorted and monstrous caricature—the church catholic and democratic which is to comprehend the design of the universal spiritual revolution and establish the people in the beginnings of liberty. It has taken nearly nineteen hundred years for a catholic church to become a possibility.

"'Catholicism is the taking in of the last man with confidence that for him, too, as well as for the rest, life has a meaning and is reasonable; it is the taking in of the whole cosmos with confidence that it is of one piece and hangs together to the last detail.'"

Three notes will characterize the great Catholic Democratic Church of the future, says Mr. Furguson. First, it will abandon the distinction of "sacred" from "secular." All life shall be held sacred, and the church "shall see in the problem of labor and bread the involute of every spiritual and eternal issue. The church shall engross itself in the materials, in the humanities, the courtesies, and the arts. It shall work a new orientation of the common law, shifting the legal point of view from property to persons, destroying the fetish of capital and denying the capitalist a hearing save as a member of the fraternity of work."

Secondly, says Mr. Ferguson, "the church will utterly shatter the caste of 'goodness,' and definitely abandon the attempt to mark a distinction between 'good' persons and the 'bad'":

"Its sacraments must be offered to all the humble and child-hearted without any kind of stipulation of conformity or faintest implication of special sanctity. The church will refuse to exercise what is called spiritual discipline, and it will jealously guard its officers from the imputation of being particularly pious.

"For to be particularly pious is not merely pharisaic, it is flat paganism; it savors of the siege of Troy and the platitudes of Greek philosophers; it is flying in the face of Christianity and making the clergy and all the communicants a jest. Its ideal goodness is ineffably good because, with unfaltering sweetness and strength, it confounds itself incontinently in the bad.

"The church will regard itself as constitutionally coterminous with secular society. The point is not that the church will strive to reach the very low and bad people—it has been trying to do that for a long time with curious and confused results; the point is that at last the dead-set to save souls will be abandoned; and instead of keeping up the haggard, weary chase, the church will simply assume both the pursuers and the pursued—regarding them all alike as equal constituents of the commonwealth.

"The religion of democracy takes in all the people without exception, not because it is indifferent to moral and spiritual distinctions, and not because it holds that men are naturally good or even that everybody is sure to be saved. It is not because it makes light of the eternal and tragic issue between Jerusalem and Babylon, but because it would give its whole soul to that issue, that it has written upon its doorposts and the footplace of its altar: 'Judge not,' 'Unto this last,' and 'He was made sin.'"

Thirdly, says the writer, the church will no longer attempt to impose creeds on men under the impression that it has an exclusive and final deposit of truth:

"The church will abandon the attempt to truss up and underpin the Truth, and will, on the contrary, repose in quiet strength upon those sills and girders of the universal frame which have been or hereafter shall be discovered. It will appear that the Truth is not a sacred deposit to be kept in a box under guard of priestly seneschals, but a living, tremendous Thing—able to take care of Itself as well as of all who will trust It. Such is obviously the case with the truth of physics; so it is also with the truth of metaphysics.

"If what is called a lie will wear as well as the truth in the long run, it can not be a lie. The truth at last must be proved in experience; there is after all no other credible proof. That an unbroken succession of mutes, dervishes, and fakirs—or of prebendaries, deans, and curates—have sworn to a thing for a thousand years is no proof."

THE DOCTRINE OF REINCARNATION IN CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

DURING the past few years, the ancient doctrine of the preexistence and reincarnation of the human soul has been receiving a good deal of attention from those interested in occult and oriental philosophies. Aside from the Hindus, Chinese, and Japanese, and the European and American Theosophists and Vedantists, almost all of whom fully accept this doctrine, there is a disposition among Spiritualists and among the new metaphysical school of Mental Scientists to examine the relations which this belief may bear to their own faith. *Freedom*, edited by Mrs. Helen Wilmans, a leader of the Mental Science movement, has of late contained an extended series of articles on this theme, as has also *Light*, the organ of British Spiritualism. Among these thinkers, the tendency appears to be either to reject reincarnation or to limit its application far more than is done in the Pythagorean, Egyptian, Gnostic, Vedic, or Buddhist systems. In a recent number of *Light*, for instance, Dr. George Wyld, once president of the British section of the Theosophical Society, now a Spiritualist, disavows the belief in reincarnation, and asserts that "Jewish monotheism does not contain a trace of it," and that "Christ and His followers utterly ignore it, and no Christian mystic or saint has ever had any conception of it."

Another writer in the same journal, Princess Karadja, takes issue with this statement. After alluding to the well-known fact that the doctrine of Reincarnation was widely accepted among the Alexandrian Jews and even in Palestine for several hundred years before and after the birth of Jesus, and that there are many references to it in the Jewish "Talmud," she says (*Light*, March 16):

"Philo, the great Neo-Platonian philosopher in Alexandria, who lived at the same time as Christ, taught this doctrine in his work 'De Gigantibus.' In the Gospels we find several traces of it; for instance, Matt. xi. 13-15, Matt. xvi. 13, Matt. xvii. 10, Mark vi. 14-15, Mark viii. 28, Luke ix. 7-9. If the disciples had not believed in Reincarnation, they would not have asked Christ, 'Who has sinned—*this man* or his parents, that he should be *born* blind?' How could he have sinned before being born, unless he had had a previous existence? In his reply, Christ does not show that He finds the question preposterous, as He would certainly have done if His followers had been mistaken. In the first three hundred years of the Christian era, the doctrine of Reincarnation was almost universally recognized by the church. Such great men as Clemens, of Alexandria (216 A.C.), and Origenes (254) used all their eloquence in defending it. When Origenes was (by the disgraceful tactics of his enemies) declared to be a heretic, this doctrine was swept away, with many other truths that this noble heart had fought for. The condemnation of such a low creature as Bishop Theophilus is certainly not sufficient to crush forever an unpalatable truth. Cyril, one of the founders of Orthodoxy, was compelled to acknowledge that the ninth chapter of St. John can only be explained through the theory of preexistence.

"In the first Christian church the origin of the soul was explained in three different ways:

"(1) The Traducian theory (supported by Dr. Wyld) was started by Tertullian (220). The thought that the child's spirit is a product of the parents suited Augustine, who wished to establish the dogma of our from-Adam-inherited sinfulness; but it was condemned later on by Anselm of Canterbury and Thomas Aquinas, who pointed out that *spirit* can not be a product of *matter*, and that the life-principle emanates from God and is joined to the embryo at conception. This is (2) the Creatinian theory, which was generally acknowledged in the fifth century. Hieronymus (420) and Leo (461) declared that 'God manufac-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

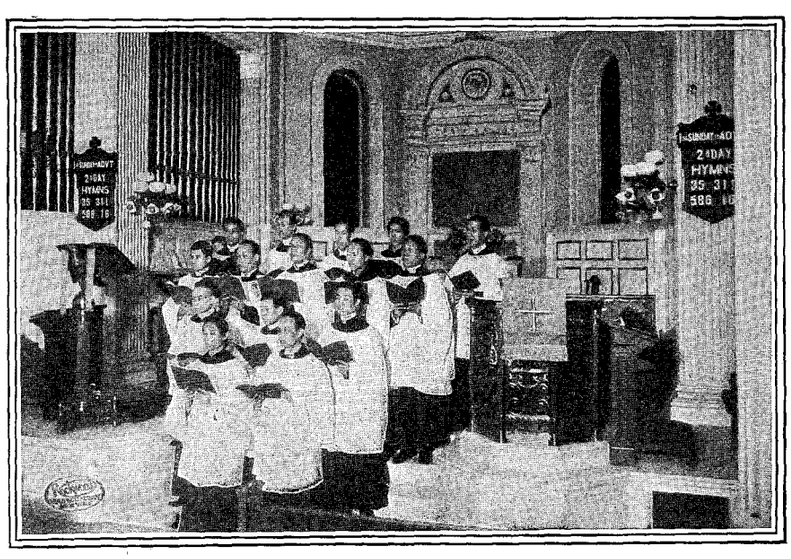
tures souls every day.' Tho there are a great many objections to this theory, it has reigned supreme since the utter extinction of the ancient Greek culture. (3) The theory of Preexistence is the only one which is in full harmony with the doctrines of St. John and St. Paul, as they are developed in the Gospel. Joannes Scotus Erigena (875) was the last of the brilliant defenders of this theory, which was gradually extinguished in the dark ages of clerical degeneration.

"For my own part, I firmly believe in Preexistence, as I think it impossible that a *just* God should not give all His children an *equal chance*. One child is intelligent, another is stupid; one is born among honorable parents, another in the dens of vice. Have these children an equal chance? Certainly not! If this short life would be the beginning of our race toward heaven, all those who are mentally, morally, and socially disinherited would have every right bitterly to complain; but if the more or less favorable circumstances of our birth are a result of our previous exertions, it is perfectly just and fair that the spirit who has struggled hard to perfect himself occupies a higher step on the ladder than the spirit who has neglected previous chances. I believe that through the law of affinity the spirit who is to be incarnated is attracted to its future parents (this can account for certain characteristics remaining in the same family). For me, this earth-life is just a class in a school; we enter and leave it through the gates of birth and death. I believe that those men who obstinately refuse to learn their lesson—which is to say, 'Thy will be done!'—will have to reenter the same class over and over again till they are fit for higher tuition in semi-material worlds, where the spirit clothes itself in a fitting garb by materialization and not by the unpleasant necessity of birth."

NEW YORK'S CHINESE CHOIR.

ONE of the most unique of the many institutional features of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, is the vested Chinese choir of men and boys. The choir forms a part of the Chinese Gild. The New York *Tribune* (March 17) says of this organization:

"At a meeting which took place in the Sunday-school rooms of St. George's Church, a Chinese tea merchant suggested that much good could be done and many worthy people could be assisted if the Christian Chinese of New York had a meeting-place. The subject received the consideration of Dr. David H. Greer, and not long after the scheme had been suggested a suite of rooms was rented for the Chinese Gild at No. 23 St. Mark's Place. There were two hundred members of the organization, only a few of whom were Christians. The organization had much to attract men to its headquarters, in the shape of gymnasium, school, dining-room, and lounging-room. The object of the gild was 'mutual benefit.' Chinese who were molested by their neighbors or by mischievous people came to the gild for protection; others who feared that tradesmen would get the better of them in business laid their woes before the gild, and the place became a sort of bureau of information and court of justice. Guy Mains, who was the originator of the gild; and who has been at its head ever since that time, took steps early in its history to make it a religious center also, and besides devoting time to helping his countrymen out of trouble he founded a Sunday school, which has made good progress.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHINESE CHOIR.

"The gild removed from its first home to the Chinese quarter in the sixth year of its existence, but remained there only a short time, and then, on the completion of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, took possession of the rooms which it now occupies. The membership now numbers about three hundred, of whom thirty are Christians. Sixteen of these are communicants of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Sunday-school services in the parish-house are attended by about one hundred persons every week, only one of whom is a woman.

"One of the features of the Chinese Sunday-school is the vested choir, the first of its kind ever organized in the United States. The members of the choir are uneducated in music, and can not read notes; but the hymns written in the Tonic Sol-Fa system in Chinese characters are read by them with ease, and are sung with good effect."

THE DANCE AS A CHRISTIAN RITE.

IT is well known that the dance, like the drama, had its origin as a religious rite, and formed a part of Hebrew and other sacred ceremonies. But altho the sacred drama—partly derived, according to Dr. Paul Carus and other students of comparative religion, from the Eleusinian Mysteries of Greece—has survived in the passion plays of to-day and even in the Christian liturgy itself, the sacred dance seems to have almost disappeared in Christian ceremonial. Indeed, some Christian bodies even condemn dancing in their official book of discipline as a device of Antichrist. But in Spain, where so many distinctive customs are retained, the sacred Christian dance is still to be seen. Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet and critic, thus writes in *Harper's Magazine* (March) of the annual religious dance in Seville:

"On the day of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th of December, I attended mass in the cathedral. The gold and silver plate had been laid out by the side of the altar, crimson drapings covered the walls; the priests wore their 'terno celeste,' blue and gold vestments; the Seises, who were to dance later on, were there in their blue and white costume of the time of Philip III.; the acolytes wore gilt miters [?], and carried silver-topped staves and blue canopies. There was a procession through the church, the archbishop and the alcalde walking in state, to the sound of sad voices and hautboys, and amidst clouds of rolling white incense, and between rows of women dressed in black, with black mantillas over their heads. The mass itself, with its elaborate ritual, was sung to the very Spanish music of Eslava; and the dean's sermon, with its flowery eloquence—flowers out of the Apocalypse and out of the fields of 'la Tierra de Maria Santisima'—was not less typically Spanish. At five o'clock I returned to the cathedral to see the dance of the Seises. There was but little light except about the altar, which blazed with candles. Suddenly a curtain was drawn aside, and the sixteen boys, in their blue and white costume, holding plumed hats in their hands, came forward and knelt before the altar. The priests, who had been chanting, came up from the choir; the boys rose, and formed in two eights, facing each other in front of the altar, and the priests knelt in a semicircle around them. Then an unseen orchestra

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

began to play, and the boys put on their hats, and began to sing the *coplas* in honor of the Virgin:

O mi, O mi amada
Inmaculada!
[O my loved One, Immaculate!]

as they sang, to a dance measure. After they had sung the *coplas* they began to dance, still singing. It was a kind of solemn minuet, the feet never taken from the ground, a minuet of delicate stepping and intricate movement, in which a central square would form, divide, a whole line passing through the opposite line, the outer ends then repeating one another's movements while the others formed and divided again in the middle. The first movement was very slow, the second faster, ending with a pirouette; then came two movements without singing, but with the accompaniments of castanets, the first movement again very slow, the second a quick rattle of the castanets, like the rolling of kettle-drums, but done without raising the hands above the level of the elbows. Then the whole thing was repeated from the beginning, the boys flourished off their hats, dropped on their knees before the altar, and went quickly out. A verse or two was chanted, the archbishop gave his benediction, and the ceremony was over."

RELIGION IN FICTION.

AMONG Mr. Sheldon's many predecessors in the application of fiction to the service of religion, hardly any one received larger returns in fame and fortune than the late Miss Charlotte M. Yonge. A writer in the London *Spectator* (March 30) takes the ground that a novel gains rather than loses in popularity from a religious flavor, and that Miss Yonge's success is an instance of this fact:

THE LATE MISS CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

"No book in the world except the Bible has ever had among English-speaking peoples the circulation of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' which, besides being a work of genius and the best allegory ever written, is an evangelical novel. They forget that 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife' was once in the library of every country house; that Lady Georgiana Fullerton's rather poor story, 'Ellen Middleton,' made on account of its religious tone a reputation which, in spite of her change of faith, lasted all her life; that scarcely any book has had the hold on the middle classes obtained by Miss Mulock's 'John Halifax,' which is intended to inculcate a creed almost identical with that of the Quakers; and that Mrs. Ward obtained very large sums from 'Robert Elsmere,' a book of which the very essence is its eloquent advocacy of Unitarianism touched and warmed by religious emotion. They forget that 'Salem Chapel' made Mrs. Oliphant, and that both in that book and its sequel, 'Phœbe Junior,' an admirable novel, the life-blood is the contrast drawn between the social effects of two ecclesiastical systems. They do not see that the enormous popularity of Mr. Barrie and 'Ian Maclaren,' that 'John Galt touched with the grace of God,' is first of all due to their marvelous portraiture of specially religious lives. Above all, they forget that 'Adam Bede' was in no way less admired because of the religiousness of its tone, and that of all French novels probably the one best known in England is 'Les Misérables,' in which Victor Hugo preached the doctrine of unselfishness elevated into a real 'religion' of controlling force over men. Many of these writers say such books are popular in spite of the religion in them, and laugh at Miss Yonge's goody-goodiness while acknowledging her really marvelous skill in the delineation of character. She possessed that skill, no doubt, even Sir Guy Morville being real, tho 'raised,' as every Sir Galahad must be; while in 'The Daisy Chain' there are seven or more girls, all brought up under similar circumstances and subjected to the same conditions, who are yet so separate and so finely drawn that if you met one of them you would be tempted to address her by name. . . . . .

"Will this tendency to tolerate, and even enjoy, religion in novels continue? We think it will, and even increase. No change in English life in the past fifty years strikes the writer more strongly than that in the attitude of the people of nearly all grades toward religion. That the community has become more deeply religious he will not affirm. But while an over-rich class has become drunken with the thirst for excitement, and theology has perhaps grown less definite, the purely secular tone which once was manifested by a large majority has almost disappeared. There is keen interest in the subject, even among disbelievers. The discussion, too often, no doubt, sterile, in millions of households never ends, and with it comes the desire to know what the religious-minded really think and do, and the knowledge is sought as often through fiction as any other source."

THE POWER AND FUNCTION OF QUAKERISM.

IN a day when philosophical idealism—the belief that the inward idea or self constitutes the foundation and reality of all existence—is growing to such great proportions in the "New Thought," Mental Science, Christian Science, and other movements, many have marveled that the ancient and pure idealism of the Society of Friends should apparently be making little or no headway. The orthodox body of this faith, according to Dr. Carroll's latest returns, possesses only 92,468 members, and reports a gain of only 224 during the past year, which is far from the normal increase to be expected from births alone. The other three denominations of "Hicksite," "Wilburite," and "Primitive" Friends report no increase whatsoever. In England the same tendency toward an actual or relative decline is said to be present. The London *Spectator* (March 23) says of this remarkable people:

"Quakerism may almost be summed up in the belief, 'the kingdom of God is within you.' It is one of the great subjects of eternal wonder and dispute that a religion whose great idea was expressed by its founder in these mystic yet vital words should have—and that in a short time—allied itself with the powers of this world, of this secular order. Nothing is clearer than that Christ repudiated this world, this secular order, or than that He warned His disciples against its dread fascination. That disciple who leaned on the Master's breast, and who assimilated His ideas most closely, has devoted his chief Epistle to an elaboration of this doctrine, saying that love of the world is incompatible with love of the Father and the Son. He has also in the Apocalypse triumphed in the overthrow of world-power in the shape of the Beast and the Woman drunken with the blood of the saints. What would he have said could he have seen in vision the alliance, within two short centuries, of the church cemented with the blood of confessors and martyrs and the very world-power whose destruction he foretold? We knew the arguments on either side of this controversy. Matthew Arnold has told us that the stream of pure Christianity would have dried up in Judean sands had it not merged in the great river of Roman and world activity. Another sect would have been added to those already existing, and that would have been all. But the great vital change in society, the social revolution needed, would not have been attained had it not been for the Decree of Milan. The present writer does not desire to pronounce on this great theme, as regards which mankind will always be divided; he must be content with saying that the price paid for the revolution was immense.

"Whatever view we may take of the necessity of the world-movement catching up in its swirl the stream of Christianity, we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can not ignore two great facts. In the first place, a kind of protest against the secularizing of Christianity must constantly be made; and second, the Quakers, in making that protest, are certainly nearer to the teaching of Christ than is the more conventional Christianity. Even Puritanism, itself a revolt from Anglican smooth uniformity and ultra-ceremonialism, soon was tempted to fall from its high estate, to be entangled in public intrigue, and to commit some of the very sins which it had laid at the door of Anglicanism. Then it was that the Society of Friends stood forward to witness for the simple Gospel in this land. We may admit extravagance and folly, if we like, but when all is said and done the services rendered by George Fox can not be overestimated. The idea of a simple Christ life, with its absolute fidelity, its bold demeanor in face of all the powers of the world, its yea being yea, its nay nay, its worship of the heart, its loyalty to divine command, is so complete that, in the present writer's opinion, it has presented to our people the highest ideal of religion which has been known since Wyclif. It would be too long a task to show also that, if we are to take up the New Testament without bias, we must admit that these Quaker ideals are nearer to the plain teaching of Christ than any other. . . . . .

"The dangers of such a noble creed are manifest, for it is, and will probably remain, a creed for the few. But to the mysticism of the Quaker faith is attached the ethics of practical Christianity. Never was there a creed which more fully combined the two elements of the religion of Christ. Faith without works is dead, urged the great practical apostle whose famous Epistle Luther called 'an Epistle of straw.' But a mere gospel of works will never satisfy the infinite needs of the soul. Quakerism understood in its best minds both doctrines, and so did not fall into barren quietism on the one hand or bustling philanthropy on the other. The greatest Quakers loved to commune in the stillness of the meeting-house, no one breaking the solemn silence unless called of the spirit to do so; but they also looked on the world and the dominion of darkness, and they determined to shed light on that darkness, not so much by preaching as by Christian practise. . . . . .

"We do not doubt the loveliness of many a saint, of many an obscure monk or priest, in the great guarded fold of the orthodox Christian church. But for fidelity and courage, as well as for inward light shining in a dark world, where will you find the superior of these saints of Quakerism? The Society of Friends may well be proud of its record, even tho it knows it is not likely to convert the wide world."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Duke of Newcastle, who with Viscount Halifax is one of the chief lay leaders of the English High-Church party, has lately been traveling in this country to study religious conditions in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Churchmen in England, he says, know too little of what is being done by their fellow churchmen in America, and he hopes to bring the two nearer together. In an interview in Washington he is reported to have said that while, owing to the Pope's ruling on English orders, there is no prospect of a *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic communion for a long time to come, he thinks there may be intercommunion within the next twenty years between the Church of England and the Orthodox Eastern Churches of Greece and Russia, which in doctrine, polity, and custom are already near together.

A NEW study of John Wyclif, especially emphasizing his anti-war views, has lately been made by Mr. Josiah W. Leeds. Half a millennium ago, the writer says, Wyclif's voice, as a Christian reformer, was raised against war with as much energy as are the voices of Tolstoy and Ernest Crosby in our day. "Lord," queries Wyclif, "what honor fall to a knight that he kills many men? The hangman killeth many more, and with a better title. Better it were for men to be butchers of beasts than butchers of their brethren!" Warring Christendom to-day, says Mr. Leeds, "greatly needs the affirmation of these too-much contemned truths," and he points out that this testimony of Wyclif against war has been almost wholly ignored by those who write of him.

APPARENTLY alone among the Protestant journals of America, *Unity* (Chicago, February 28) offers some severe reflections upon the new King of England. Reading a lesson also to our own "rulers," it says: "It is not only a discouraging but a sickening spectacle that Edward VII. is presenting to the world in his foolish 'revival' of medieval pomp and antique show, and the blazon effrontery to decency offered by English and American publishers in announcing a book on 'The Private Life of King Edward VII.' The less said about his private life the better, and the less millinery and brass-band foolishness that go with his coronation the less the indignity offered to the sensible citizens of England. The President of the United States . . . will do well to avoid rather than emulate the example of this degenerate son of a womanly queen."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDENT RIOTS IN RUSSIA?

ARE the student riots in Russia accidental, or are they, as the American press would have us believe, symptomatic of a deep-seated disease in the empire of the Czar? The continental European journals generally do not regard the demonstrations in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian cities as at all serious, and believe that they indicate merely the necessity for reform in the method of governing universities in Russia. French papers blame the English press for exaggerating the disturbances. The *Temps* (Paris), which supports the alliance with Russia, manages to treat the subject so skilfully that, in a two-column article, it does not express even the shade of an opinion. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the question is solely one of reorganizing the interior administration of the universities, and that it has no political significance whatever. It is a struggle for academic liberty, says this journal, such as is found in German universities, for the liberty of doc-

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

"Out with him! His cross is too big for the church!"
—*Jugend, Munich.*

trine and association which is enjoyed by professors and students in universities the world over—except in Russia. There is a good deal of the idealist about the Russian student, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Government, in trying to treat him like a child, has done its best to foster a desire for martyrdom in him. It continues:

"The truth is that in Russia the Government has never realized that in the hands of the youth of the country lies the future of Russia, and this is particularly so of the youth of the universities. The statesmen of the present seem to have adopted the policy of the first Nicholas and to wish to treat them like soldiers. Any symptoms of discontent with the attitude of the Government, or what the bureaucrats take to be discontent, are punished by forcible enrolment in the army. It may be remarked that the Russian soldiers are far better treated than they were fifty years ago, and that, therefore, the punishment of compulsory service is not so severe as it was when Nicholas I. was Emperor. But the principle is the same—the Government thinks that intellectual movements can be stamped out by military discipline."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that General Dragomirów, commander in the Kieff district, has protested to the Czar against the army's being used as "a house of correction for fractious students." Military service, he is reported to have said, should never be made a penalty for insubordination. The *Independance Belge* also publishes a statement signed by forty-five well-known Russian authors and educators, recounting the facts connected with the riots and the violence of the Cossacks, and claiming that the protest, which has been sent to "every newspaper in Europe," has the indorsement of "all intellectual Russia."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A writer in the *Nation* (Berlin) reviews the history of Russian legislation affecting the universities for the past half-century, and declares that considerable progress in toleration has been made; but thinks that the Government might easily have granted the demands of the students in the present instance without at all compromising its authority. M. Plekhanoff, a leading Russian revolutionist, has declared (in an interview published in the *Secolo*, of Milan) that the student movement has the hearty support of the masses of the empire. In support of this statement he points out that the workmen of Moscow and St. Petersburg made common cause with the rioting students, and also that in the crowd which assaulted the Kasan cathedral in the latter city there were found merchants and persons of nearly every profession. The riots, he concludes, are the result of a well-prepared and well-managed propaganda which the revolutionists are carrying into every corner of Russia.

From reliable sources in Vienna (nothing on the subject is permitted by the censor to appear in the Russian papers) the correspondent of *The Times* (London) declares these riots to be the "first serious symptom of a far-reaching revolutionary agitation of which more will probably be heard hereafter." Commenting upon this report, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) remarks: "However improper it may be for foreigners to wish well to violent revolution in a friendly country, it would be impossible for Englishmen to withhold sympathy if there were the smallest prospect of 'revolutionary agitation' leading to any practical result in Russia."

The movement has the profoundest interest for Western nations, says *The Daily News* (London):

"It is the struggle between intelligence and force, and the best defenders of the present system can only say that Russia has too much need of force to cultivate intelligence. But why, then, have these universities? Surely it would be more honest of the Czar to suppress universities altogether than to use them as traps to catch these foolish young boys and girls who go by the name of students. The prisons of Russia are at present crowded with the flower of the Russian youth—the most eager and intelligent souls among all those multitudes. What their sufferings are we know from the appalling pages of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' and they are too horrible to dwell on. Russia stands poised between East and West, with neither the fixity of the one nor the freedom of the other, and these poor children are the victims of the struggle between these forces. The university is the meeting-point of these two tides of influence, and the young are just those who can not placidly accept the blank contradiction. Will no light ever break through these clouds?"

For every student murdered or sent into exile, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), ten revolutionists will rise up. "The Russian Government has not yet learned that a brutal persecution gives a moral lift to a revolutionary movement." These incidents, continues *The Guardian*, are significant of change:

"On the one hand there is a fresh growth of liberal opinion, very much in our English sense of the term liberal. The reign of terror in the late seventies and early eighties crushed liberalism, dividing the forces of the country into those of revolution, misnamed Nihilism, on the one side, and the reaction on the other. In the assassination of Alexander II. the revolution won a Pyrrhic victory which ended in its total discomfiture and left the reactionaries sole possessors of the field. Now, little by little the moderate liberalism of the educated classes has been reasserting itself, and it begins to-day to count as a force in Russia as it has not counted since the sixties. On the other hand, the growth of the towns and of urban industries has, as usual on the Continent, produced the development which we in England distinguish under many heads, but which are lumped together by continental police as Socialism. There have, for instance, been serious strikes which have not been without a measure of success. But in Russia, as elsewhere, middle-class Liberalism and working-class Socialism have not always understood one another, and it is noted as a peculiarity in the present disturbances that the two movements have for the moment been fused."

Russia is not in a wholesome condition, says *The Standard* (London), for it is certainly "a grave peril for any state when the bulk of those who have received an intellectual training are found to be hostile to their rulers." Referring to the excommunication of Count Tolstoy, *The Guardian* remarks:

"Morally the casting out of a man like Tolstoy can only damage the church which finds it impossible to keep such a man within its fold. The man himself it can not lower. It can not even elevate him. But it does confer on him a certain official recognition. It makes him a rallying-point for the enthusiasm of all who detest the hollowness of the existing order. At the same time it advertises the unchristian character of a professedly Christian hierarchy."

The Saturday Review (London), however, does not regard the excommunication as anything extraordinary. There is not a church established or non-established in Europe, it says, that

REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

COSSACK LEADER: "Comrades, the University is ours. Let us begin at once with the spiritual (spirituous) studies."

—*Humoristische Blatter, Vienna.*

would not have excommunicated him long ago, if it exercised any discipline at all over its members.

A Russian writer in *The International Monthly* (April) declares that the empire is now at one of its most crucial turning points. Russian thought has become stagnant and the people seem to be waiting they know not for what. Says this writer (J. Noviców, of Odessa):

"Just now Russia is hesitating between progress and reaction. The liberals have not to a marked degree the courage of their convictions, nor do the reactionaries dare engage in any too great violence. We live from day to day, and no one knows whither one is tending. It seems even as if people were delighted not to go anywhere. Some legislative measures of very slight importance have been enacted. But no one seems to have the courage to attack the great political problems, ripe for so many years. Life formulates its imperious demands, but the Government, in its inability to act, seems to wish to stop up its ears and close its eyes. Russia continues to linger along in superannuated and nearly vanished institutions, hardly worthy of the eighteenth century, and continues to be an archaic state. The breath of no powerful and generous idea seems to animate this country. Not a single man, no great character, no conspicuous personality,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

appears to captivate the crowd and to vibrate in the hearts. The novel is reduced to a superficial impressionism, which paints daily life exactly as it is, without in the least attempting to interpret it. It would seem as if the novelists are chiefly ambitious to reduce themselves to the level of photographic machines, and to carefully avoid all traces of an independent thought.

"At this present moment, Russian society seems to be without aspiration, and with no ideal of any kind. There is not a single great question about which intellectual war is waged. The most sacred principles count but skeptics and unbelievers. It would seem as if the chosen few of Russian society (among whom, in other times, such powerful currents of thought have been produced) had lost the faculty of feeling the beating of their own heart. An atmosphere, dull and gray, pervades the whole. There is absolute stagnation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR TARIFF DIFFERENCE WITH RUSSIA AGAIN.

THE decision of the board of general appraisers of our State Department, to the effect that the course of the Russian Government, in remitting the taxes upon Russian sugar whenever it is exported, is really in the nature of the payment of a bounty; and that, therefore, Secretary Gage was justified in applying to the Russian product the law imposing a duty on bounty-paid sugar entering this country, prompts *The Saturday Review* (London) to remark that, altho America is well advanced in the commercial race, "there are others," and it would be well for us not to forget the fact. After this oracular observation it proceeds to quote the remark of Baron Heyking, Russian consul to London, made recently, to the effect that "free-trade countries are offered excellent prospects by one tariff war already broken out between the United States and Russia, and another apparently impending between Russia and Germany." The whole trouble between the United States and Russia, in the opinion of *The Standard* (London), never very friendly to this country, was "made in Germany." Its explanation is as follows:

"Russia has a separate and somewhat aggravated contention with Germany with regard to the formulation of the new commercial treaty between the two countries. The German Agrarian party is fighting hard in order to protect and foster home agriculture, to have the duties raised against Russian cereal imports, and more especially against Russian rye, of which Germany has for many years past been an increasingly large consumer. On the other hand, Germany is afraid to concede the demands of the Agrarians, for fear Russia should raise the duties all round on the immense quantities of industrial products of all descriptions which Germany exports to Russia. Nettled by the difficulty in which Russia has thus placed Germany, it is asserted that the Berlin Government instigated the Washington Cabinet to the course it has adopted with regard to Russian sugar imports."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) has been advocating a trade alliance with the United States, and expresses great disappointment at the turn things have taken. Speaking of the German agrarian demands for higher duties on American and Russian grain, it says:

"Perhaps these developments will, in a measure, prepare the American politicians for the question we have often discussed—namely, the desirability of an agreement with Russia in regard to grain exports. The community of interest between the two great agricultural countries is so obvious that only the undue self-confidence of our transatlantic friends—competitors in their ability to hold the European markets—blinds them to the situation."

Russia is quite able to take care of herself, declares the *Vestnik Finanssów* (*Finance Messenger*, St. Petersburg), the official organ of the Ministry of Finance. It continues:

"Whoever loudly proclaims the intention to restrict or discourage the importation of Russian agricultural products must of course remember that, annulling one part of the commercial treaty, he undermines all the remaining parts. However we may prize our commercial treaties with other nations, and our peaceable and amicable relations, if we are threatened with curtailment of our foreign trade in Russia's fundamental products (agricultural ones), we are bound to find a corresponding and countervailing measure. The foreign government may expect to encounter a rival fully armed and equal to the contest. The Government is not disturbed by the agitation abroad, and, ready to render tit for tat, reprisal for reprisal, it is quietly preparing for negotiations toward renewing the commercial treaties (expiring in 1903) on the basis of mutual advantage."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FURTHER EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE official statement of Lord Lansdowne, British Foreign Secretary, indicating, in detail, the position of his Government in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, has called forth in the European press renewed comment, of a character similar to that already made. Criticism of the American Senate occupies most of the attention of the English journals, while satisfaction with the assumed setback to an Anglo-American alliance and fear of the commercial supremacy of the United States in South America continue to agitate the press of the Continent. "Were we dealing with any other treaty-making authority than the Senate as it is to-day or perhaps any other President than Mr. McKinley, we might hope for a sensible adjustment of two or three difficulties," says the usually anti-American *Saturday Review* (London). As things are, it despairs. Monroeism "is being converted from a justifiable refusal to allow the imposition of reactionary doctrines on the races of the New World into a theory for manipulating their destiny to suit American interests." The United States has developed vast ambitions both as to empire and trade, and Europe can not afford to allow us to acquire artificial advantages in defiance of our pledges. The opening of the canal would certainly lead to a great expansion of American trade at the expense of British. . . . It would bring Japan, North China, Australasia, and part of Malaysia nearer to the Atlantic cities than they now are to England. It will, on that account and because it will bring the western coast of America many thousands of miles nearer to the eastern, immensely stimulate the ship-building trade of the United States and develop its naval power.

The Guardian (Manchester) wonders whether the American Senate, "which never misses an opportunity of mangling a treaty," does so with a view to showing its power, or merely out of "general perversity." *The Daily News* (London) declares that the Senate "placed itself out of court by the want of urbanity in its methods," and doubts the possibility of any agreement with a body "characterized principally by a medley of state interests and a dominating prejudice against England." *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) declares that the most striking feature of the whole business is the evidence it affords of the belief, not only among uninformed American politicians, but even among the heads of the Government, that by merely formulating their demands they may get all they desire while giving nothing in return. The action of the Senate, it concludes, "involves a deliberate breach of good faith and a callous disregard for international comity."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) admits that the British Government had a very difficult task before it and could scarcely have acted differently, as the *amour propre* of the empire had been wounded and the "national exuberance of the Americans really needed a check"; but what, it asks, has now become of the much-vaunted Anglo-Saxon alliance? The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) sees danger to European trade in South America, but hopes the Latin-American republics will not submit to the arrogance of the United States. It says:

"It can scarcely be assumed that the great South American

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

states, whose full development is only a question of time, will remain quiet in the face of the so-called protectorate in war and actual industrial monopoly in peace at which the American union aims; and in their defense they deserve the full support of all the European states. The matter resolves itself into the following: Are they to strike their flag to the influence of North America and give over to the Yankees without a struggle the commercial dominion of the Southern Continent and the Central American countries, or are they to stand up and fight? The trade of Central America is now divided among Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France. With the hegemony of the North American union, which is what must result from the monopolization of the Nicaragua Canal, will come the 'squeezing out' of the trade of other nations, which would be thus placed at an unfair advantage in the commercial race."

A writer in *España Moderna* (Madrid) argues that the Monroe doctrine is really the entering wedge of complete conquest by the United States, and he calls upon the Latin-American republics to "send forth a ringing protest against the domination" of North America.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL AUSTRIA REALLY BREAK UP?

WHILE the British, French, and German press generally comment upon the prospective break-up of Austria-Hungary, looking upon such a result as merely a question of time, journals within the Dual Monarchy itself are vigorous in their denials that disintegration is "imminent," and declare that the empire does not depend on the good will or forbearance of her neighbors for existence, and that her internal troubles, though acute, do not seriously affect her position in the world nor threaten her national existence. Their argument is well presented by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), Count Goluchowski's Hungarian organ (published in German). It would be foolish to deny, admits this journal, in the face of facts patent to all the world, that in Austria all healthy public life is being destroyed by the perpetual quarrels of the Nationalists. It continues:

"A weak and despicable policy, pursued by successive governments, which has been adhered to with tenacity worthy of a better object, has finally resulted in the complete abdication alike of the Germans and the Slavs from the state as a whole. In the furious fights which the Germans and the Czechs have urged with one another, all the hopes of a future union of the two races have been abandoned. And yet it is the simple truth that in the face of any danger which might threaten us from without, the consciousness of the historical union of the peoples, and of the insoluble bond which has always existed in weal or wo between the nations and the dynasty would at once assert itself and prove that our union, as an entity in the history of Europe, is dearer to us than the prejudices, religious or nationalist, held by us as clans and parties within the empire."

The attitude of the Czechs, it continues, proves the existence of this feeling. While formerly looking openly to Russia to deliver them from Teutonic bondage, they are now "never tired of reasserting their passionate devotion, an exclusive devotion particular to themselves, to Austria their Fatherland." This change of rôle, says the *Pester Lloyd*, is due to the fact that the Czechs now realize that their own existence is involved in the maintenance of the empire. (For the attitude of the Czechs as outlined in a recent speech by Dr. Kramarz, one of their leaders, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 20.)

The Germans who are boldly calling for help from without, continues this Budapest journal, are merely those "parti-colored and double-tongued animals which no serious man takes seriously." No one would base a prophecy on the "vaticinations of these windbags, blown with insolence and wine."

A united and allied Austria-Hungary, we are told in conclusion, supports and strengthens the German empire, and no disintegrating force may be looked for from Berlin. On the other hand, "Austria incorporated with Germany would mean a preponderance of Catholicism over Protestantism, a paralysis of the Protestant empire, and, with the addition of the Slav element, it would mean a perpetual rankling sore, not an increase of strength." Moreover, it is the opinion of the *Pester Lloyd* that any attempt to conquer or divide an empire of such "organized polity and strong national feelings" would result in a general European war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZATION SCHEMES.

VON MOLTKE is said to have declared that England never had a real army, and, from the nature of things, England never can have one. Conscription is impossible in England, said the German general, and volunteers, while they may be good defenders, never make good regulars. Yet the parliamentary debate and the newspaper discussion over the new army reorganization scheme in England deal principally with this idea of conscription, which, tho it is not advocated, yet, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), underlies, as a necessary foundation, all the recommendations of Mr. Brodrick's scheme. The reorganization plan is comprehensive and exhaustive. In brief it is as follows:

The War Office asks for a grand total of 680,000 men, regulars, reserves, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. Of this force, 260,000 are to constitute a field army; 196,000 are to be composed of volunteers specially trained for home garrisons; 100,000 are to form the defense of London; there is to be a general staff of 4,000; leaving 120,000 men to compensate for the number of the sick and of the raw recruits. One half of the field army is to be composed of regulars. The home army is to be divided into six army corps, with headquarters respectively at Aldershot, Salisbury, Colchester, York, Edinburgh, and in Ireland, each corps to be under the command of that officer who would lead it in war, who will have his staff complete, and will be responsible for much of the administration. The mobilization, stores, transports, etc., of each are to be kept in the district, so that these separate units will be ready to take the field complete. The army corps commands are to be for three years only, and proof of efficiency will be required before they are renewed. The first three are to be available for immediate service abroad, and all will be provided with a complete quota of mounted troops and artillery. In the second three corps will be included a certain number of picked volunteer battalions, which will be required to undergo a special course of training, and will receive during the period pay at the rate of 11*s.* 6*d* (about $2.80) per day for officers, and 5*s.* ($1.25) per day for men. Behind these will stand the bulk of the volunteers, whose efficiency will be increased by a longer sojourn in camp and a larger number of precedent drills, and the Imperial Yeomanry, increased to 35,000 men, who are to be equipped with rifle and bayonet, to receive pay during training at 5*s.* a day, and a grant of £5 ($25) to every man who provides his own horse.

In the section devoted to recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the army, it is admitted that more artillery of a modern type is needed and that the medical and transport services are greatly in need of reform. The training of the troops is to be remodeled in view of recent experience. Barrack-yard drill is to count for less, and development of individual intelligence for more. The six army corps are to have their own barracks and their own maneuvring grounds, as well as their own staffs. Opportunities will thus be given for improving the training not only of the men, but also of the officers. No officer is to command in peace unless certified by the military authorities as fit to command in war. Every care is to be taken to stimulate professional studies.

The whole scheme, says *The Times* (London) is excellent. "It might be a little more definite, and it is obvious that everything depends upon the infusion of a new spirit into the heads of the military organization, and upon the continuous selection by them without fear or favor of the best and most capable officers for every post that falls vacant; . . . but, on the whole, the plan has been carefully and discriminatingly worked out." Mr. Brod-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rick has done well, says *The Outlook* (London), but there are many obstacles in his way. "The most formidable is in the *vis inertiæ*, in the paralyzing lack of initiation and energy which characterizes high political circles in England at the present time. There is a dread of great schemes, a fear of change, a lack of constructive genius."

The St. James's Gazette points out that conscription may be a necessity in the near future, as even the newest scheme does not offer sufficient attractions to men to enlist.

The time has come for England to have a businesslike, professional army, thinks *The Saturday Review* (London). It adds:

"There is a tradition and feeling throughout the great body of our officers which despises knowledge and method, which places sport above science, and games before professional zeal. The surest road to advancement has hitherto not usually lain so much through knowledge of professional matters as through social success. So long as officers have the suspicion that among many high in the military hierarchy the man who studies, instead of being in favor, is less a *persona grata* than the boon companion of the race-course and cricket-field, so long shall we 'muddle through it somehow,' as Lord Rosebery said we would."

An anonymous "open letter" to Lord Salisbury, under the title "The Defense of the Empire," appears in *The Contemporary Review* (London, April) in which the writer criticizes the speech in which the reorganization scheme is set forth, as follows: "This so-called 'statement,' which was meant to indicate the basis of a grand national military reform policy, is as vaguely worded as the prospectus of a mining company. Instead of laying down, in firm and unmistakable language, an intelligible, clear, and business-like statement, we are given 'intentions,' 'proposals,' and 'wishes,' which may or may not be executed, according to the momentary requirements of party politics."

What is wanted, concludes this writer, is the dismissal of the incapables by hundreds and the imprisonment of the corrupt by dozens. "What is wanted is an iron will and an iron hand—merciless exposure and merciless punishment."

The German press has very little to say on the subject. *The Post*, the *Boersen Courier*, and the *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) agree that England must accept the bitter medicine of conscription if she is to have adequate military defense for her vast domain. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) is a little skeptical of the success of the new plan. If it is carried out, however, says this journal, "England gains in value as an ally." The *Strassburger Post* believes that England, notwithstanding her reverses, comes out of the Boer campaign stronger than she went in. Says the *Post*: "At present Great Britain is going through a great military development of which the Boers are incapable, as they have exhausted their strength. . . . England may now achieve a great deal, if she is moderate."

Considerable comment on the plan appears in the French papers, but no danger to France is apprehended. The *Temps* (Paris) explains that France has now fewer points of disagreement with Great Britain than any other nation. "We have cut out," it says, "within the last twenty years our share of colonial empire; we shall have enough to do with governing it. We can, therefore, watch England's military development without too much anxiety." As to the plan itself, the *Temps* does not believe the requisite number of men can be obtained without conscription. If carried through, however, says this Paris journal, the reform "will probably modify many an international problem." The industrial revolution in the United States, the sharp competition of Germany, and the "irresistible, if slow, expansion of Russia across Asia," it continues, will force England to maintain a great army "for her very life's sake." The *Éclair* (Paris) asserts that the whole scheme is "a mockery and Mr. Brodrick knows it." The British Government dares not propose conscription, but it is gradually preparing the public for it. "England will have to choose between compulsory military service and the abandonment of her imperialist policy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Use of the Individual Communion-Cup.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Referring to the articles, "Bacteriology and Religious Rites" in THE DIGEST of January 26, 1901, in which the London *Lancet* is quoted as favoring more general ecclestiastical sanitation than now prevails in connection with holy-water receptacles in Roman Catholic churches and communion-cups in Protestant churches, I may be permitted to call attention to a few additional facts of recent interest, perhaps, which my position as one of the earliest to agitate for the adoption of individual communion-cups, on sanitary grounds, has facilitated in obtaining.

(1) There are now approximately 950 churches, representing nearly 500,000 communicants, using individual communion-cups.

(2) About seventy per cent. of these churches are of the Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian denominations, and nearly equally distributed among them; the precentage of those using the individual cups to those not using them being obviously greatest among the Congregationalist.

(3) The Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Lutheran, and Christian (Disciples) churches follow in order and in nearly equal proportion.

(4) There are a few Protestant Episcopal, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other scattered denominations using the individual cups.

(5) There are twice as many churches with the cups now as in 1898, thus showing a steady and more rapid increase than for the four years preceding the latter date—the inception of the movement being in 1894.

(6) By far the largest proportion of the churches with individual cups in use are in New York and Pennsylvania, and in New England States. However, the States of the middle West, as Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, are rapidly increasing in the number of these churches. Colorado and California have many in the list.

(7) There are several churches in Canada, Australia, the British West Indies, and New Zealand, as well as in England, that have adopted the individual cups. Even Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and Japan are represented.

From the tenor of previous editorial utterance in *The Lancet* which I have noted, it does not seem likely that the Church of England authorities will, on account of the ritual, sanction the use of individual communion-cups; but recommend rather the revival of the custom of *intinction*, or of dipping the bread into the wine by each communicant. This would be, of course, a distinct sanitary improvement, altho a practise bound to meet with objection on traditional or ceremonial grounds in most of the other denominations.

The earlier objection to individual cups by *The Lancet*, namely, their impracticability, was based upon a misapprehension of their use here in America, as pointed out by me in a letter published in its columns recently. HOWARD S. ANDERS, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA.

An Optical Delusion and Its Explanation.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—In your issue of February 23 mention is made of a "new and curious optical illusion." The illusion in question (the shadowy appearance of the intersections of white bands laid upon a black surface) is, and has been for some time, part of the stock in trade of the laboratory student of optics. Several of its variations were published by Prof. W. Preyer in *The American Journal of Psychology*, October, 1897, and Preyer's diagrams were made some years before this. The illusion is also to be found in popular sets such as Milton Bradley's 'Pseudoptics,' compiled by Professor Muensterberg.

It may be worth adding that the explanation does not depend upon the hazy nature of indirect vision, as the writer quoted implies, but upon the well-known principle of simultaneous contrast. The blackness of the squares causes the immediately adjoining portions of the white bands to appear very white; consequently, the middle of the white bands is relatively grayish, and the square at the intersection of *two* of them becomes, accordingly, distinctly gray. If the figure be constructed on a larger scale than in your illustration, these facts will be at once obvious.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, G. M. WHIPPLE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

Buddhists and Religious Freedom.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Apropros of the recent articles in your paper concerning "New Missionary Plans of Buddhism," and the letter sent to representatives of foreign missionary societies, I would say that the Buddhists in Japan are doing the very thing they censure Christians for doing. They present their best side, but recently have been going from house to house telling people not to buy portions of the New Testament which missionaries and other Christians are selling. Recently it has come to my knowledge that in one viliage, at least, they refused burial, in the temple grounds, to Christians. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, who reprimanded the priests, saying the constitution of Japan grants religious freedom. It is hardly fair to criticize Christianity while doing what its opponents condemn. A. V. BRYAN.

MATSUYAMA, JAPAN.

A Clock Without Hands.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—A handless clock similar to that described in THE LITERARY DIGEST April 13 was advocated in *Scribner's Monthly*, August, 1875, page 524. ROBERT P. REEDER.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY.

Fiona Macleod, a Poet of Womanhood.

Selections from the poetry of Fiona Macleod, a Scotch poet and novelist, were published in a recent number of *The Bibelot*. In a prefatory note, the editor writes:

"Here is a verse which 'speaks to the heart because it came from the heart.' . . . . Consider the concluding rune—'The Rune of the Passion of Women.' The words of this unrimed poem—a magnificent vindication of *vers libre* in itself—are words of fire and tears. Herein the soul is stripped as bare as the erst-while beautiful body was stripped bare to the anguished eyes of her whom Villon limned for all time—The Fair Helmmaker grown old."

From "The Rune of the Passion of Women," we quote the following:

. . . Bitter, alas, the sorrow of lonely women,
When no man by the ingle sits, and in the cradle
No little flower-like faces flush with slumber:
Bitter the loss of these, the lonely silence,
The void bed, the hearthside void,
The void heart, and only the grave not void:
But bitterer, oh, more bitter still, the longing
Of women who have known no love at all, who never,
Never, never, have grown hot and cold with rapture
Neath the lips or 'neath the clasp of longing,
Who have never opened eyes of heaven to man's devotion,
Who have never heard a husband whisper "wife,"
Who have lost their youth, their dreams, their fairness
In a vain upgrowing to a light that comes not.
Bitter these: but bitterer than either,
O most bitter for the heart of woman
To have loved and been loved with passion,
To have known the height and depth, the vision
Of triple-flaming love—and in the heart-self
Sung a song of deathless love, immortal,
Sunrise-haired, and starry-eyed, and wondrous:
To have felt the brain sustain the mighty
Weight and reach of thought unspanned and spanless,
To have felt the soul grow large and noble,
To have felt the spirit dauntless, eager, swift in hope and daring,
To have felt the body grow in fairness,
All the glory and beauty of the body
Thrill with joy of living, feel the bosom
Rise and fall with sudden tides of passion,
Feel the lift of soul to soul, and know the rapture
Of the rising triumph of the ultimate dream
Beyond the pale place of defeated dreams:
To know all this, to feel all this, to be a woman
Crowned with the double crown of lily and rose
And have the morning star to rule the golden hours
And have the evening star thro' hours of dream,
To live, to do, to act, to dream, to hope,
To be perfect woman with the full
Sweet, wondrous, and consummate joy
Of womanhood fulfilled to all desire—
And then . . . . oh then, to know the waning of the vision,
To go through days and nights of starless longing,
Through nights and days of gloom and bitter sorrow:
To see the fairness of the body passing,
To see the beauty wither, the sweet color
Fade, the coming of the wintry lines
Upon pale faces chilled with idle loving,
The slow subsidence of the tides of living.
To feel all this, and know the desolate sorrow
Of the pale place of all defeated dreams,
And to cry out with aching lips, and vainly;
And to cry out with aching hearts, and vainly;

For Sick Headache

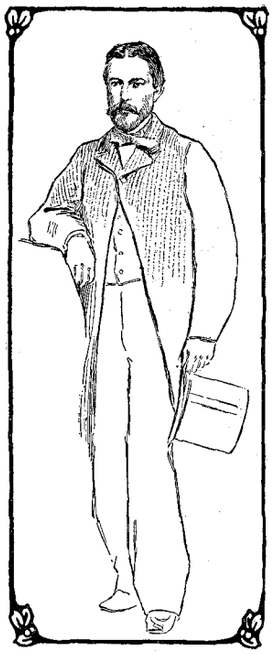
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. J. Wells, Nashville, Tenn., says: "It acts like a charm in all cases of sick headache and nervous debility." Gives quiet sleep.

William D. Howells on Young Contributors and Editors

MR. HOWELLS IS NEVER MORE DELIGHTFUL THAN IN DISCUSSING SUCH A TOPIC. THE FIRST OF TWO PAPERS UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE WILL APPEAR IN THE MAY 9th ISSUE OF .....

The Youth's Companion



MR. HOWELLS AT TWENTY-FIVE.

MR. HOWELLS'S FATHER.

THIS ISSUE WILL ALSO CONTAIN IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER V. OF CHAS. ADAMS'S EXCITING SERIAL, "THE SUBMARINE SUSAN,"

Three Remarkable Short Stories

THE PIPER GIRL, *Mabel N. Thurston.*

SMILEY HEWITT AND THE PRAIRIE-WOLF, *John R. Spears.*

ROUSING UP OF THE MISSES JENNINGS, *Margaret Johnson.*

ALL THE ABOVE WILL MAKE LESS THAN HALF THE CONTENTS OF THE MAY NINTH ISSUE OF THE COMPANION, WHICH WILL BE SENT WITH THE ISSUES OF MAY SIXTEENTH AND TWENTY-THIRD—THE LATTER CONTAINING MR. HOWELLS'S SECOND PAPER—TO ANY ADDRESS FOR 10c.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Dearborn Typewriter Cabinet

$24 Sold on Approval Charges Prepaid.

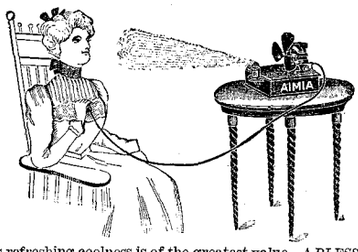
$24 Adapted to Any Make of Typewriter

Made of antique or golden oak. Dust-proof roll top prevents damage to machine. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded after 30 days' trial.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

DEARBORN DESK CO., Birmingham, Ala.

VITALIZED AIR CIRCULATOR.



Its refreshing coolness is of the greatest value. A BLESSING for the bedroom, serving room, office, store, telephone closet, dining table, etc. **Very refreshing in a second.** Place a bottle of perfume, smelling salts, sal volatile, or menthol in front of the fan, press the push-button, and in a moment the swiftly revolving fan will diffuse the odor throughout the room. Price, including a bottle of Smelling Salts (express charges extra), complete **$3.50.** JAMES H. MASON, Inventor, Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Established 1886.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

Suits and Skirts for Summer.

IN the Spring a woman's fancy turns to thoughts of Summer garb. Turns to pretty, long-wearing, sensible garb, if she be a wise woman. In other words, turns to us.

Summer Dresses and Skirts for ordinary or extraordinary wear, pretty as can be, stylish, shapely, lasting, and at the very least prices for which the best materials can be made up in the best styles.

This is what you will find in our Catalogue.

Tailor-Made Suits, $8 up.
Visiting Costumes, lined throughout with excellent taffeta Silk, $15 up.
Skirts, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.
Rainy-Day Skirts, $5 up.
Wash Dresses, $4 up.

We Pay Express Charges Everywhere.

The Catalogue and Samples will tell you the rest—sent *free* upon request. Every garment you choose therefrom *made to your measure and guaranteed to fit and please you.* If it does not, send it back, and we will refund your money.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 & 121 West 23d St., New York.

Why Will Women ?

Persist in wasting their energy and injuring their carpets by sweeping with an old-fashioned corn broom when the latest improved "Cyco" Bearing **Bissell** Sweeper can be purchased for $3.00?

In point of economy alone you cannot afford to use a corn broom, as a Bissell Sweeper will outlast forty brooms.

Think of the saving of time, labor and health that accompanies the use of a modern Bissell Sweeper. **Anyone** will tell you that the Bissell is the only sweeper to buy.

Sold by all First-Class Dealers.

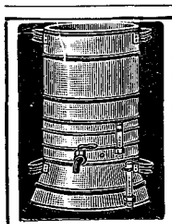
Write Dept. "F" for book on carpet germs.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

(Largest and Only Exclusive Sweeper Makers in the World.)

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Branches:
New York.
London.
Paris.
Toronto.



THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. W. L. CHAMBERS,** Ex-Chief Justice of Samoa, writes: "I have been using one of your Sanitary Stills in my family for some time, and beg to say we are highly pleased with it. The water obtained from it is palatable and pure, and I take pleasure in recommending the Sanitary Still as all you claim for it." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED.

Write for Booklet.

AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago.

And to cry out with aching brain, and vainly;
And to cry out with aching soul, and vainly;
To cry, cry, cry with passionate heartbreak, sobbing,
To the dim wondrous shape of Love Retreating—
To grope blindly for the warm hand, for the swift touch,
To seek blindly for the starry lamps of passion,
To crave blindly for the dear words of longing!
To go forth cold, and drear, and lonely, O so lonely,
With the heart-cry even as the crying,
The lamentable crying on the hills
When lambless ewes go desolately astray—
Yea, to go forth discrowned at last, who have worn
The flower-sweet lovely crown of rapturous love:
To know the eyes have lost their starry wonder;
To know the hair no more a fragrant dusk is
Wherein to whisper secrets of deep longing.
To know the breasts shall henceforth be no haven
For the dear weary head that loved to lie there—
To go, to know, and yet to live and suffer,
To be as use and wont demand, to fly no signal
That the soul founders in a sea of sorrow,
But to be "true," "a woman," "patient," "tender."
"Divinely acquiescent," all-forbearing,
To laugh, and smile, to comfort, to sustain,
To do all this—oh, this is bitterest,
Oh, this the heaviest cross, oh this the tree
Whereon the woman hath her crucifixion.

The Summoner.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

'Twas this morning when the winds were rocking
Larch and linden with a rhythmic swing,
That the crested woodpecker came knocking
For admission at the door of Spring.

"Open! open!" seemed he to be saying;
"For the portal has been shut too long;
We are grown impatient for the Maying,
And the sweet processional of song!

"For the buoyant outring of brook-laughter;
For the meadows goldening to smiles;
For the soft green on the woodland rafter,
And the bloom-burst down the forest aisles!"

Still I saw about me glow and glisten
Ancient Winter's white environing,
As I leaned in eagerness to listen
To the sibyl answer of the Spring.

Then, responsive to the bird's insistence,
From the margin of some cloistral shore
Came a murmur up the hollow distance,
"On the morrow will I ope the door!"

Hail, thou summoner of the azure weather,
Herald of Spring's portal backward thrown!
With another sunrise we together
Once again shall win unto our own!

—In *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (April).

The Tomb of Shakespeare.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Such was his greatness, we may stand to-day
As at his grave, tho half the world away.
It matters little where his dust may lie;
Earth is his coffin, and his vault the sky.

—In *The New Lippincott* (May).

Pears'

Get one cake of it.

Nobody ever stops at a cake.

Pears' shaving soap is the best in all the world.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Registered Trade Mark.

Summer Blankets and Flannel Sheets

Are now shown at **The Linen Store** in a full range of qualities and sizes.

For single beds at $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $7.50 and $10.00 a pr.
For three-quarter beds at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00 a pr.
For double beds at $4.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.50 and $12.50 a pr.

Attention is especially called to a line of extra long Blankets for Brass beds. Also to our very full assortment of Cotton and Wool Comfortables, suitable for summer use.

Mail orders will have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, New York.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

BABIES' JERSEYS.

Made of fine quality Jersey. Especially adapted for seashore and mountain wear in light blue, white, navy and scarlet, with stripes on collar, cuffs and around bottom. Sizes, 2 to 8 years. Standing collar.

$1.65

By mail, postage paid, 6 cents extra.

Laced Front Sailor Collar, . . **$2.50.**

By mail, postage paid, 7 cents extra.

OUR CATALOGUE, in new form, listing nearly **2,000 Articles for Children,** more than half of them illustrated, sent on receipt of this advertisement and four cents postage.

Address Dept. 18,
60-62 W. 23d St., New York.

RARE OLD VIOLINS

Remarkable values in fine solo instruments from $50 to $10,000. Largest and finest collection in the world. Send for new catalogue containing Biographies; fac-simile labels; &c. Easy terms.

LYON & HEALY, 20 Adams St., Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Resisting. — PATERFAMILIAS: "Tommy, stop pulling that poor cat's tail."

TOMMY: "I'm not pulling it, pa. I'm only holding on to it. The cat's pulling it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Celestial Costumes. — HUSBAND: "I wonder what we shall wear in heaven."

WIFE: "Well, if you get there, John, I imagine most of us will wear surprised looks."—*Smart Set.*

Admiration. — "Mean ter say she's a white gal?" "In course she is." "Golly! I reckon no cullud gal cud look as much like a white gal as dat gal looks like a cullud gal."—*Puck.*

Personal.—The young man, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket-office of a railway station and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" "No; you can travel as an ordinary passenger," was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Very Plausible.—JED: "Cholly has just returned from a hunting trip. He says he shot the biggest bear on record."

NED: "That might be so. If it hadn't been a big one he would never have hit it."—*Smart Set.*

Consolation.—MR. FONDPAR: "Ask the doctor to come to my house immediately. My wife doesn't quite like the baby's looks."

NORAH: "He's out, sure, but don't yez worry—the homeliest babies sometimes grow up quite good-looking."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Right Side.—"I wouldn't fight, my good men," said the peacemaker. "But he called me a thief, sir," exclaimed one of the combatants. "And he called me a lazy loafer," cried the other. "Well," said the peacemaker serenely, "I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion; you may both be right."—*Tit-Bits.*

Opposites.—FIRST LADY PASSENGER: "If that window isn't opened this minute I know I shall die."

SECOND DITTO: "Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure."

PHILOSOPHICAL GENTLEMAN: "Conductor, please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies, then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears."—*Boston Transcript.*

Might Have Been Worse.—MA: "Gracious! What's the matter with the baby?"

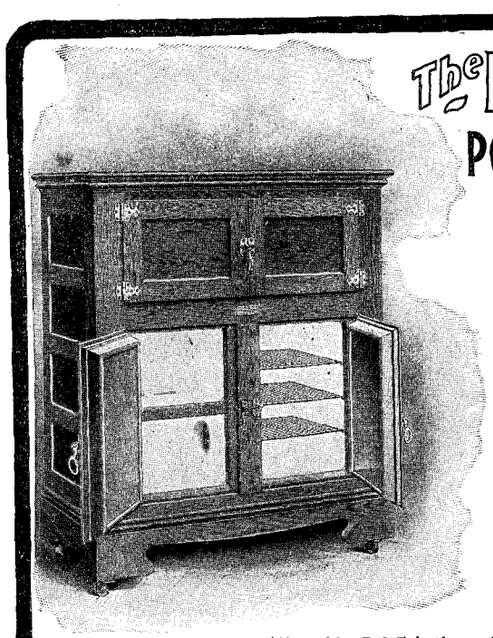
PA: "Oh, he bumped his head against one of the pedals of the piano."

MA: "Poor little dear! Perhaps he's seriously hurt."

PA: "Nonsense! It was the soft pedal he struck."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Not His Business to Inquire.—"Uncle," said the dusty pilgrim, "how far is it to Sagetown?" "'Bout a mile and a half," replied the farmer. "Can I ride with you?" "Sartin. Climb in." At the end of three-quarters of an hour the dusty pilgrim began to be uneasy. "Uncle," he asked. "how far are we from Sagetown now?" "'Bout four mile and a half." "Great grief! Why didn't you tell me we were going away from Sagetown?" "Why didn't you tell me you wanted to go thar?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Modern Education.—A school teacher in Sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few weeks ago: "Sir,—Will you please for the future give my boy sum easier somes to do at nites. This is what he brought hoam to or three nites back: 'If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how meny pint and a half bottles will nine-gallins fill?' Well, we tried, and could make nothing of it at all; and my boy cried and sed he didn't dare go back in the morning without doin' it. So I had to go an buy a nine-gallin cask of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, besides a few we had by us. Well,



The Monroe PORCELAIN-LINED REFRIGERATORS

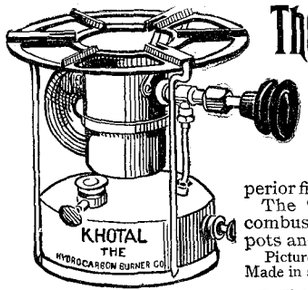
WE SELL ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PREPAID.

Each food compartment is one solid piece of white porcelain ware with rounded corners. No joints or crevices where food can lodge and decay. The whiteness throws light into every corner. As easily cleaned as a china dish. They do not break, craze, or change color. Outside wood work is of kiln-dried white oak. Walls heavily insulated with mineral wool. Perfect circulation. Trap is hinged fast and tilts back to clean—never loose. The MONROE is the only refrigerator with food compartments of one piece of solid Porcelain. **We ship direct from factory to user. For convenience in showing we have exhibits in the following cities:**

ALBANY—The Van Heusen, Charles Co., China, 468 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—John Turnbull, Jr. & Co., Furniture 20 W. Baltimore St.
BOSTON—Abram French Co., China, 89 Franklin St.
BUFFALO—The Anderson Co., Furniture, Main and Huron Sts.
CHICAGO—The Tobey Fur. Co., 100 Wabash Ave.
CINCINNATI—Koch & Braunstein, China, 22 E. Fourth St.
CLEVELAND—W. Buschman & Co., Furniture, 216 Superior St.
COLUMBUS—The Hasbrook-Bargar Co., China, 87 N. High St.
DETROIT—L.B. King & Co., China, 103 W'ward Av
KANSAS CITY—T. M. James & Sons, China, 1020 Walnut St.
LOUISVILLE—W.H. McKnight, Sons & Co. Carpets
MILWAUKEE—Slater, Price & Dempsey Co., Furn. 137 Wisconsin St.
NEW ORLEANS—E. Offner, China, 908 Canal St.
NEW YORK CITY—Siebrecht & Son, Florists, 409 Fifth Ave. and Windsor Arcade.
PHILADELPHIA—Tyndale & Mitchell Co., China, 1217 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH—W. P. Greer, China, 524 Wood St.
ROCHESTER—W. H. Glenny & Co., China.
ST. LOUIS—R. B. Gray China Co., 312 N. Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Wemott, Howard & Co., Agents, China, 385 Jackson St.
SYRACUSE—F. M. Featherly, China, 208 W. Fayette St.
TOLEDO—Daudt Glass & Crockery Co. 236 Summit St.
WASHINGTON—Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.) China, 1215 F St., N. W.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR CO.

WRITE US DIRECT FOR CATALOGUE J LOCKLAND, OHIO



The "Khotal" Blue Flame Oil Stove

(For Home or Camp or Yacht)

generates gas from common kerosene. It will boil a quart of water in two minutes and cook a dinner quickly. It can be regulated to any desired degree of heat. It has no wick and no asbestos substitute. It is strong, durable and ornamental, being made of brass of superior finish and excellent workmanship. A child can operate it. The "Khotal" costs little to buy and little to run. The combustion is perfect; no smoke, no smell, no soot deposit on pots and pans.

Picture shows smallest size, 8 ins. high, weight 5½ lbs. Price, $3.75. Made in sizes large enough to cook a course dinner.

Write for Free Illustrated Book

THE HYDROCARBON BURNER CO., 197 Fulton St., New York.
Boston, Mass.; Globe Gas Light Co., 77-79 Union St.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid 35c

name and address, latest style. Order filled day received. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Special inducements to Agents. Booklet "CARD STYLE" FREE!
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.

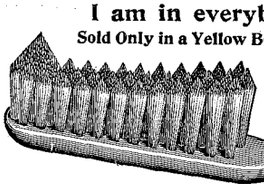
I Print My Own Cards Circulars, Books, Newspaper.

Card Press $5
Larger, $18
Money saver, maker. Type setting easy, rules sent. Write for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. to factory.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

I am in everybody's mouth every day—or ought to be.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. *Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."*

FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.



PATENTED "Prophylactic" Tooth Brush

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we emptied the cask into the bottles, and then counted them, and there were 19, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know wether it is rite or not as we spilt sum while doin' it. *P. S.* Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy any more bere.'"—*Bangkok Weekly Mail.*

Improved Proverbs.—

Quacks are stubborn things.
It's a wise girl who knows her own mind.
Society's the mother of convention.
Home was not built in a day.
Modesty is the best policy.
Circumstances alter faces.
A rolling gait gathers no remorse.
All's not old that titters.
Let us eat, drink, and be married, for to-morrow we dye.
Charity uncovers a multitude of sins.

—CAROLINE WELLS, in *The Smart Set.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

April 23.—Many requests are made by Chinese to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee that American troops should not be withdrawn; an imperial decree appoints a number of Chinese officials to report on the question of reforms.

April 25.—The Chinese army under General Liu withdraws behind the great wall on the approach of the German and French expedition from Pao-Ting-Fu; it is reported that Russia will advance China money to pay the indemnities to the powers; taking Manchuria as her guarantee.

April 26.—The Empress-Dowager of China will be relieved of her public functions by the newly created board of national administration; a force of Chinese regulars reappears in the area held by the international forces.

April 27.—Count von Waldersee reports that the German force attacked the Chinese near Hai-Shan-Kwan, and drove them into Shan-Se province with heavy losses.

April 28.—Count von Waldersee transmits news to Berlin of the defeat of General Liu by the Germans under General Ketteler near the Great Wall; eight highwaymen are executed within the American district of Peking, after being sentenced under Chinese law.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 22.—General Kitchener reports continued successes on the British side in South Africa, a Boer commandant, with his force, being among the recent surrenders; Albert Cartright, a Cape Town editor, is sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attacking Kitchener.

April 26.—General Kitchener reports more serious losses inflicted upon scattered Boer commandos in South Africa, many surrendering to the British.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 22.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland refuses to pay the debts of the Prince Consort, and is angry at the threats of the creditors to negotiate the Prince's paper on the Amsterdam Bourse.

April 23.—The British budget excites much hostile criticism, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach refuses to make any changes in his recommendations; the income tax resolution is adopted by a large majority in the House of Commons.

Turbulent scenes occur in the Reichsrath at Vienna.

M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, confers the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor on Count Lamsdorff at St. Petersburg.

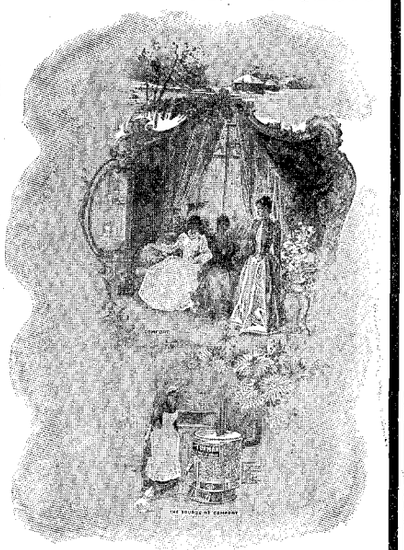
April 24.—A consolidation of transportation routes in Canada, including the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, is reported at Montreal.

SENT FREE AND PREPAID.

To cure chronic indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine FREE and PREPAID to any reader of LITERARY DIGEST. It is a specific for all kidney, bladder and prostate troubles, and one dose a day cures.

"Health and comfort hand in hand."

The Home Comfortable.



THERE IS A MORAL IN THIS PICTURE which will be better understood by sending for our Illustrated Book on FURMAN BOILERS and Modern, Economical Heating. The book is absolutely free. A postal will bring it. We invite your Request. Address,

THE HERENDEEN MFG. CO., Collector St., Geneva, N. Y.
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Bloomington, Ill.

Your House and Stable
can be *stained* for less money than it would cost to *paint* the house alone, if you use

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

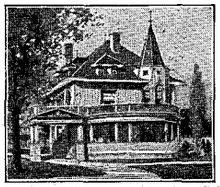
To buy and apply they are 50 per cent. cheaper than paint, and 100 per cent. better.

Send for Stained Wood Samples of 24 Colors and Colored Sketches.

Samuel Cabot, 71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Points.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

ARTISTIC HOMES A (NEW) 608 PAGE BOOK



of 800 low-cost houses, sent, postpaid, $1

THE "COTTAGE-BUILDER" Issued Monthly.

$1 per year or $1.50 with new 608-page Book. Sample copy, 10c.

WHEN ORDERING It is best to send a rough sketch of the kind of building wanted with probable cost, etc.

HERBERT C. CHIVERS (Suite 316 Wainwright) St. Louis, Mo.

Knox's Gelatine

is spelled with a **K.** Don't forget this. Speak the name *plainly* to your grocer. Other brands may have *similar* names. I cannot protect myself against that, but can whisper this warning to you.

If your grocer does not keep Knox's Gelatine, send me his name and I will mail you *free* my handsome book of seventy "Dainty Desserts for Dainty People." If you can't do this, send a two-cent stamp.

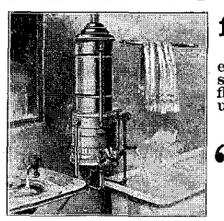
For 5 cents in stamps, the book and full pint sample.

For 15 cents the book and full two-quart package (two for 25 cents).

Pink color for fancy desserts in every package.

CHAS. B. KNOX,
90 Knox Ave., Johnstown, New York.

A Hot Bath for 1 cent.



That is all it costs to heat enough water to **any desired temperature** to fill your bath-tub if you use a

Humphrey "Crescent" Instantaneous

Water Heater

The moment the match is applied to the burner hot water pours into the tub. Always ready, night and day; **absolutely no waste of gas.**

The **"CRESCENT"** is made for use of either **GAS** or **GASOLINE**; is of highly polished copper, nickel-plated, therefore durable; occupies little room; of small cost; requires no complicated piping—is simply connected with the water and gas in your bath room. **It makes cold water hot** in unlimited quantities.

The Simplest, Most Economical and Most Perfect Hot Water Heater Ever Invented.

Will save its cost in a short time in amount of coal used to keep up a range fire. We will be glad to send you full particulars, including illustrated book, **"How the Millions Have Bathed"** descriptive price list, etc. Address

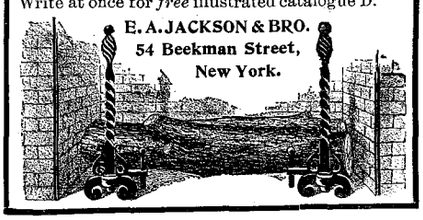
HUMPHREY MFG. AND PLATING CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH., U. S. A.

THREE VITAL POINTS

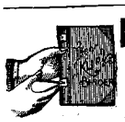
Economy, Sanitation, Heating Power—these are the points of difference between the

Jackson Ventilating Grate

and all other open fires. It is built on scientific principles; has been practically tested all over the country, and found equal to any emergency. Write at once for *free* illustrated catalogue D.



E. A. JACKSON & BRO.
54 Beekman Street,
New York.



KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover form the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. **Cover price-list free.**

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A despatch from Rome says that Monsignor Falconio will succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to the United States and that Monsignor Zaleski, papal delegate to the West Indies, will succeed Monsignor Falconio as papal delegate to Canada.

Emperor William accompanies the Crown Prince of Germany to Bonn, where the latter matriculated.

April 25.—One hundred and fifty people are killed and wounded as the result of the explosion of chemicals in the Griesheim Electro-Chemical Works in Germany.

A financial panic is prevailing in Japan, more than twenty banks closing at Osaka and elsewhere.

Admiral Remey in the flag-ship *Brooklyn* arrives at Sydney, N. S. W.

April 26.—Negotiations are in progress between Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland in regard to the ratification of the Blaine-Bond convention desired by Newfoundland.

April 28.—The coal-miners throughout France are voting on the question of a general strike, in support of the strikers at Montceaules Mines.

Mexican troops capture the capital and practically end the rebellion of the Maya Indians in southern Mexico.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 22.—Floods, due to continued rain, cause alarm in the Middle West.

The New York City charter revision bill passes both houses over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, and is signed by Governor Odell.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, talks of the political situation in the South and a "white man's Republican party."

Fifty million dollars worth of the new British war loan are subscribed for in New York.

April 23.—Minister Loomis of Venezuela has a conference in Washington with Secretary Hay, and it is announced that the minister's course is fully approved by the State Department.

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, in refusing to speak at the "Get Together Club" with Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa, bitterly attacks the latter, describing him as a "monster," or a "coward," on account of the divorce proceedings brought against him by his wife.

April 24.—The Cuban Commissioners arrive in Washington, with Gen. Leonard Wood.

Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay confer at the State Department regarding the isthmian canal question.

April 25.—The Cuban Commissioners are received by the President, and a dinner in their honor is given at the White House; Secretary Root makes it plain that no modification of the Platt amendment can be looked for.

Minister Conger arrives in San Francisco from China on the steamship *Nippon Maru*; he makes a statement vindicating the conduct of the missionaries in China.

The "Citizens' Union" of New York elects a city committee, drafts a platform for the coming municipal campaign, and elects a committee of one hundred to carry on the work of the campaign.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, in refusing to speak with Professor Herron, says that the latter's martial conduct has been "despicable beyond the powers of my vocabulary to express."

April 26.—It is reported at Washington that the Cuban Commissioners will, on their return to Havana, recommend acceptance of the Platt amendment.

The Administration learns the views of Sena-

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST BEARING
INVESTMENTS
FOR PEOPLE WHO SAVE.

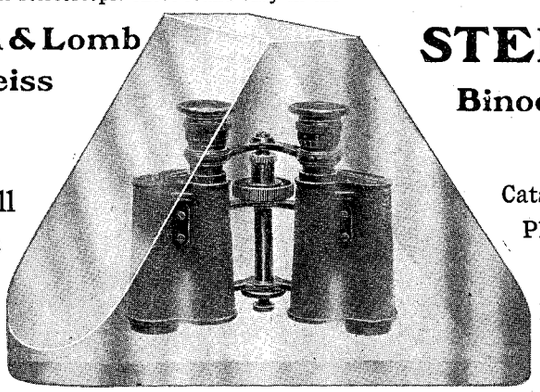
4 and 5 per cent. Interest according to time of investment. Never have failed to pay interest promptly since starting in business. (Now eleven years.) Better than Real Estate Mortgages, Savings Banks, or Mining Stocks. Investments in amounts to suit from $50 up. Full particulars furnished, giving Bank references and testimonials. Address
JOHN D. VAIL, 180 West Main St., Marshalltown, Ia.

8 PER CENT. A few 1st Mortgage, short-time **Gold Bonds.** They are due in Dec. next year. Well secured both by real estate and railroad securities. State probable sum you may invest and particulars will be sent by A. W. WAGNALLS, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

In the Prism

and in the placing of the object lenses farther apart than the eyes are, lie the extraordinary advantages of the Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss **STEREO** Field and Marine Glasses. Prisms make them pocket size, permit the use of regular TELESCOPE eyepieces and object lenses, giving immense field of view and magnifying power, and that invaluable stereoscopic effect found only in the

Bausch & Lomb Zeiss



STEREO Binoculars

Sold by all Opticians

Booklet Free

Catalog of Photo Lenses or Microscopes on request

NEW ONE-HAND FOCUSING ATTACHMENT.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Rochester, N.Y. New York City Chicago

Incorporated 1867

Like one's purse, a

Folding Pocket KODAK

may be carried in the hand without inconvenience, and being covered with fine seal grain leather it is dainty and inconspicuous.

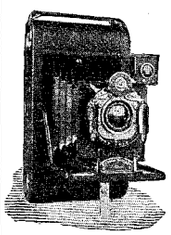
Being made of Aluminum they are strong and light. Having superb lenses and accurate shutters they are capable of the best photographic work.

$10.00 to $17.50.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail. **Rochester, N. Y.**

"Just Married"—**GOERZ LENSES and Eastman Kodaks**



We are now ready to supply on our **Double-Anastigmat Lenses** fitted to the No. 2 and 3 Folding **Pocket Kodak** and the No. 3, 4 and 5 **Folding Cartridge Kodak.**

No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak with Goerz Double Anastigmat and New Automatic TIB Shutter, complete, - $61.50.
If you have a Kodak we will fit a Lense for $14.00 less.
This Lense and Shutter may be detached for use with other cameras.

For prices, circulars, etc., apply to your dealer, or to the
C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS, 52 E. Union Sq., New York

MENTAL NUTS.

Can You Crack 'Em?
A book of 100 catch problems. Real brain ticklers. Mailed for 10 cents stamps. Home Supply Co., D60-132 Nassau Street, N. Y. N. B.—Just out. **KNOTS.** Can you untie 'em? 10 cts.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of **FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold.**
WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Globe-Wernicke
"Elastic" Book-Case

THE IDEAL BOOK-CASE FOR HOMES

A system of units—ten to thirty books, one unit; more books, more units, and get them as wanted. Possesses every feature of a perfect book-case, and adapted alike to the largest or smallest library. Grades and prices to suit all tastes and requirements. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities. Also Filing Cabinets and Card Indexes built on same plan.

"G-W" Pays the Freight. Ask for Catalog 100-K

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Cincinnati

Fulton & Pearl Sts. NEW YORK. 224-8 Wabash Av. CHICAGO
64-66 Pearl St. BOSTON. 7 Bunhill Row, E. C., LONDON.

Our Business is to Make Folks Comfortable

The **"UNIVERSITY"** is the name of this, one of our latest Easy Chairs. It's a brain worker's chair. The back is adjustable. The arms lift up and turn over, forming shelves for writing, holding books, etc.

We also make five other lines of **Reclining Chairs,** the **Regent, Columbine, Siesta, Manhattan** and **Oriental,** meeting every demand of necessity or luxury. Our Catalogue C describes them all.

Rolling Chairs.—We make over 50 styles, and can furnish a suitable chair for any case. Catalogue B.

Sargent's Economic System of Devices for Brain Workers is also something worth knowing about. It embraces **Sargent's** Unrivaled Rotary Book Cases, Reading Stands, Dictionary, Atlas and Folio Holders, Adjustable Reading Desks attachable to chairs, etc. Catalogue D. In writing particularize. No charge for catalogues. Postage 2c. each.

GEO. F. SARGENT COMPANY
289 D Fourth Avenue (next 23d St.), **New York**

PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain in a Piano?

We have hundreds of Upright Pianos returned from renting by persons moving which must be disposed of at once as we cannot make room for them in our salesrooms. These pianos include Steinways, Knabes, Fischers, Sterlings and other well known makes. Many of them cannot be distinguished from new, yet all are offered at an enormous discount from prices when new. Uprights as low as $100. Very easy terms of payment to reliable persons. It would probably cost about $5 for freight to have one of these pianos shipped to you. New large size mahogany pianos, with mandolin attachment, $175, sent anywhere on easy payments. Write at once for complete list and full particulars. You can make a great saving by securing your piano from us. Every piano warranted exactly as represented. **LYON & HEALY, 46 Adams St., Chicago.**

The World's Largest Music House.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.,
Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

tors regarding an isthmian canal treaty, and it is expected that a new convention will soon be drafted.

Mrs. Herron makes a statement at Tryon, N. C., showing herself to be out of sympathy with the statements of her defenders in regard to her divorce, and declaring that the "Grinnell people are actuated not so much by sympathy for me as by a desire to down Dr. Herron politically."

April 27.—The Cuban Commissioners have a final and decisive interview with President McKinley, at which trade relations are discussed; the President assures them that after they have formed their government he will appoint a commission to consider the question; the commissioners start for New York, and General Wood leaves Washington for Havana.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 22.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo talks to an interviewer of his efforts toward the pacification of the Philippines.

April 24.—Many bands of Filipinos surrender, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

April 28.—A detachment of Americans under Captain Wilson Chase surprised the camp of General Cailles, in Southern Luzon, and nearly captured this Filipino leader. Considerable damage was inflicted on his forces.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 549.

Key-move, R—B 5.

No. 550.

1. Q—Kt 3 / R x Q	2. R—B 7 / K x R	3. R—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. R—K 7, mate
1. ..... / R—B 5	2. Q x P, ch / K x Q	3. B—R 7, mate
1. ..... / R x B	2. R x Kt P / R x R	3. R—B 4, mate

The other variations depend on the line of play given above.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; A Queen, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.

549 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Thrift and McMullen, Madison, Va.; C. E. Lloyd, Madison C.H., O.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.;

The Perfect Light

Immensely cheaper than gas or kerosene, and brighter, pleasanter. Fine print read 45 feet away. 100 candle power 20 hours costs 3c. No odor, no smoke, no alcohol torch.

Canton Incandescent Gasoline Lamps

Lighted instantly with one match. All styles. Double and single burners, for home, business or public buildings, $2.75 and up.

☞"Canton" lamps are noteworthy for **beauty of design, convenience** and **honesty of construction.**

CANTON INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO. Box C Canton, O.

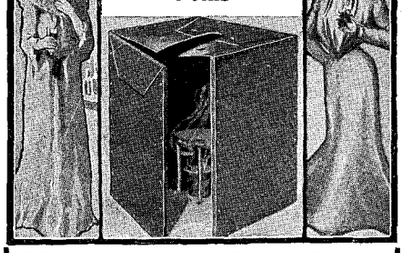
KITCHEN EXPENSES
Reduced By Ready Cooked Grape-Nuts.

"Modern food saves gas bills (cooking,) labor, and doctor's bills, and the food I refer to is Grape Nuts," says a Chicago woman.

"We have used Grape-Nuts over a year. I weighed, when I began using it, about 100 pounds, but have gained 22 pounds since. I have recovered entirely from dyspepsia since using this delicious food. My husband and children enjoy Grape-Nuts as much as I do, and they have all been decidedly benefited by its use.

My baby is very much healthier than my other two children were at his age. I attribute the difference to the use I have made of Grape-Nuts Food.

Of course it is a great advantage to have a food that is already cooked and sure to be in good condition. This is not always true of many cereals." Mrs. George S. Foster, 1025 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.



ROBINSON'S BATH CABINET

Cures Disease Without Medicine.

There is hardly a disease known to the Medical Profession that can resist the power of heat. The Hot Air Baths are especially beneficial in cases of **Rheumatism, Colds, La Grippe and Pneumonia,** Soothes the Nerves, and prevents sickness. **Gives a Beautiful Complexion. A Turkish Bath at Home for two cents. THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL FREE.** If not found as represented, money refunded. Order a cabinet at once and **purify your blood before hot weather. $2.00 Book Free to Patrons;** contains full instructions for curing disease, written by prominent Physicians. **Please send for our Book and GRAND SPECIAL OFFER FOR MAY. AGENTS WANTED. $75 to $200** Monthly can be made. Write us at once for Special Agents' 1901 proposition. Exclusive rights given. Do not delay. **$500 in GOLD** to be given away. Write for particulars.

Robinson Thermal Bath Co., 764 **Jefferson St., Toledo, Ohio.**

Prices reduced for Spring & Summer

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. / 157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 109 Tremont St.
Philadelphia: 924 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

A RARE TREAT IN
TEAS & COFFEES.
BEST IMPORTED at almost
HALF PRICES.

Oolongs, Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, English Breakfasts, Souchongs, Congous, Assams and Ceylons from..... **27c to 57c** per lb.
VERY BEST ROASTED COFFEES from.. **10c to 29c** per lb.

The Goods are sold on their merits. NO PRESENTS.
CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 290 - - - 66 Church Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

U. Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; J. Pollock, Antrim, Pa.; H. D. Coe, Edgartown, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

550 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; T. Buehler, Alma, Wis.

Comments (549): "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Decidedly original and interesting"—M. M.; "Fine, compact, beautiful"—A K.; "Ingeniously constructed; but rather threadbare theme"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful and difficult"—H. W. F.; "One of best in type"—P. A. T.; "Key splendidly hidden"—F. L. H.; "One of the most difficult I ever tackled"—A. De R. M.; "Very illusive"—W. N.

550: "Remarkably fine"—C. R. O.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Has few equals and no superiors"—A K.; "Deep after-play redeems a somewhat aggressive key"—H, H. G.; "An eye-opener"—J. H. S.; "Well balanced"—A Q.

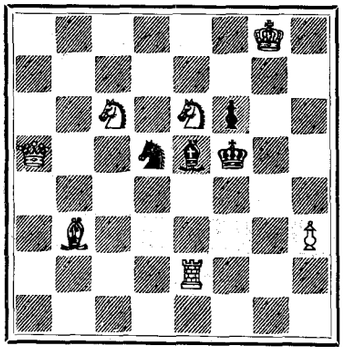
In addition to those reported, W. W. S., F. F. C.; C. J. Jacobs, Des Moines, Ia.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn., got 547 and 548. The Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla., and F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., C. E. L., and J. B. Coe, New York City, 547; E. C. Z., Philadelphia, C. J. J., N. L. G., and F. F. C., 545.

549 proved to be a puzzle and caught several expert solvers. They relied upon Q—K 6 and R—Q 6. The reply to the former is P—Kt 4; to the latter, Q—Kt 3.

Problem 555.

By Dr. Jentz.

Black—Four Pieces.



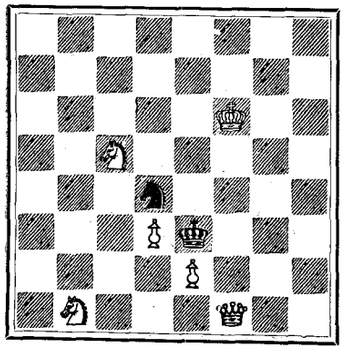
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 556.

By Dr. A. W. Galetzky.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

An Elegant Ending.

From Deutsches Wochenschach.

White (8 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q B 6; B on Q 7; R on Q R 4; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q Kt 6.

Black (8 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q 6; Rs on K R sq, Q Kt 2; Ps on K 4, K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 2.

White forced mate in seven moves.

This happened in actual play between Herren Niedermann and Szacs.

Life Insurance

it has been said, "is a mere matter of dollars and sense." Common sense and good business judgment both dictate that protection should be provided in

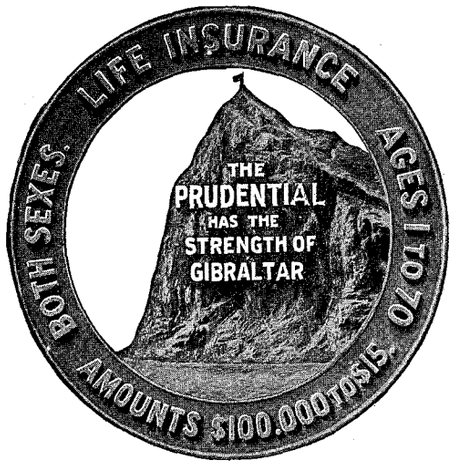
THE PRUDENTIAL

for individual, domestic, and partnership interests.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President
HOME OFFICE Newark, N.J.

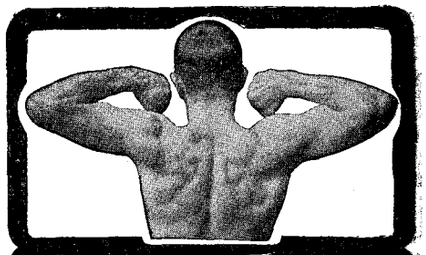


1901 Spalding Bicycles

RIDE OUT INTO THE COUNTRY and enjoy freedom from care and worry. **Spalding Centre Driven Chainless Bicycles** make cycling all the more enjoyable because every part is made with utmost care and skill; the result is a superior, easy-running wheel.

Catalog of dealers or by mail from us.

COLUMBIA SALES DEPT.
Hartford, Conn.



Scientific Physical Culture
Successfully Taught by Mail

Very few persons know what it means to feel good all the time—to be **strong** and to **feel** your strength. Exercise—intelligent, scientific, persistent—will accomplish it.

The Stone System requires only a few minutes a day, in your own room, before retiring, with no apparatus whatever. Your **individual** condition carefully considered, and mild, medium, or vigorous exercise prescribed exactly as your particular requirements and mode of living demand. Intelligent exercise will cure or prevent most of the ills to which the flesh is heir.

Mr. Frederick W. Stone, Director of Athletics of **The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture,** has been director of Athletics of Columbia College. The Knickerbocker Athletic Association, and is at present acting in that capacity with the Chicago Athletic Association. At the rather advanced age of 50 years, he is still very nearly a physically perfect man. He established the World's record for 100 yards sprint (9 4-5 seconds). He has been before the public 30 years as an athlete, and trainer of athletes, and is admittedly capable of teaching physical culture intelligently and scientifically. Our aim is to create a perfect development, greater strength and better health, rather than to produce professional strong men. Does not overtax the heart. Both sexes, all ages—from 15 to 85—are alike benefited.

Illustrated descriptive booklet and measurement blank sent FREE.

The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture,
Suite 1662, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Active, educated men to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. In replying give age and references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York City.

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for catalogue.
WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 South 11th Street, Philadelphia

"SINTZ" MARINE AND STATIONARY GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES AND LAUNCHES

All the largest and fastest gas-propelled yachts on the Great Lakes are equipped with SINTZ Gas Engines. Send for Catalog.

SINTZ GAS ENGINE CO.,
P. O. Drawer 96, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The third annual match by cable between Oxford and Cambridge, on the British side, and Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, on the American side, was played on Friday and Saturday of last week, and resulted in a Draw. The Rice trophy will therefore remain with the English students for another year at least. The score:

AMERICA. Bd.	W.	L.	GREAT BRITAIN.	W.	L.
1. Perry (H.)	0	1	Colman (C.)	1	0
2. Falk (C.)	½		Wiles (C.)	½	
3. Sewall (C.)	1	0	Lane (O.)	0	1
4. Rice (H.)	1	0	Grandy (O.)	0	1
5. Hunt (P.)	0	1	Davidson (O.)	1	0
6. Keeler (C.)	½		Wright (C)	½	
Total	3	2	Total	3	2

A Blackburne Gem.

The following game was played by the English Champion against two amateurs in consultation:

Berlin Opening.

AMATEURS. White.	BLACKBURNE Black.	AMATEURS. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 B—Q B 4	B—K B 4
2 P—Q 4	P x P	11 B—Kt 3	K Kt x P
3 Q x P	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
4 Q—K 3	P—K Kt 3	13 Q—K B 3(d)	Q—B 3!
5 B—Q 2	B—Kt 2	14 P—B 3	Kt—Kt 5
6 Kt—Q B 3	K Kt—K 2(a)	15 B—B 4	Q—R 3 (e)
7 Castles	Castles	16 P—Kt 4	Q x P
8 P—B 4 (b)	P—Q 4 (c)	17 B—K 3	B x Q B P
9 P x P	Kt—Kt 5	18 Resigns.	

(a) Kt—B 3 is probably better.

(b) Here White could improve their game by 8. Kt—Q 5, followed, if R—K (sq), by P—Q B 4.

(c) Vigorously assuming the attack.

(d) If 13 B x Kt, Q x B attacks two Pawns.

(e) Beautifully played.

(f) An exquisite finish.

The International Cable Match.

THE GAME PILLSBURY WON.

Sicilian Defense.

PILLSBURY. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	32 P—R 4	K—R 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	33 B—Kt 4	R—Q B sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—K 3	34 P—B 3	Kt—K sq
4 P—Q 4	P x P	35 R x R	Q x R
5 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	36 Q—Q B 2	Q x Q
6 K Kt—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	37 B x Q	Kt—B 2
7 P—Q R 3	B x Kt	38 B—Q 3	Kt—K 3
8 Kt x B	P—Q 4	39 P—R 5	K Kt 2—B 4
9 B—K Kt 5	P—Q 5	40 B—B 4	K—Kt 3
10 Kt—K 2	Q—R 5 ch	41 P—Kt 6	P x P
11 B—Q 2	Q—Kt 3	42 P x P	Kt—Kt 2
12 Kt—Kt 3	P—K R 4	43 B—Q 5	Kt(K 3)—B 4
13 B—Q 3	P—R 5	44 K—B sq	P—B 4
14 Kt—K 2	P—R 6	45 Q B x Kt	Kt x B
15 P—K Kt 3	P—K 4	46 P—Kt 7	Kt—R 3
16 Kt—Q B sq	B—K 3	47 B—K 6	P x P
17 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K 2	48 P x P	K—B 3
18 R—Q Kt sq	Kt—B sq	49 B x P	K—K 2
19 Kt—Kt 3	B x Kt	50 K—B 2	K—Q 3
20 R x B	Kt—Q 3	51 B—B sq	Kt—Kt sq
21 Q—K 2	K—B sq	52 B—B 4	K—B 2
22 Castles	R—K sq	53 B—Q 5	Kt—Q 2
23 R—Q B sq	Q—B 3	54 P—R 4	Kt—B 3
24 P—Q Kt 5	Q—Q 2	55 K—B 3	K—Kt sq
25 P—Q B 4	P—Q Kt 3	56 P—Kt 4	K—B 2
26 P—B 5	P x P	57 P—Kt 5	Kt—R 4
27 R x P	Kt—Kt 2	58 B—B 7	Kt—B 5
28 R—B 2	R—B sq	59 P—R 5	P—Kt 3
29 R (Kt 3)—Kt 2	K—Kt sq	60 P—R 6	Kt—R 6
		61 K—Kt 4	Kt—B 7 ch
30 R x R(ch)	Q x R	62 K—R 4	Resigns.
31 R—B2	Q—Q 2		

How to Play Chess.

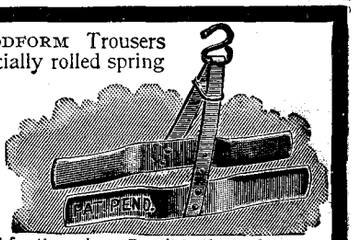
By W. A. P.

Let intellectuality
Display a prodigality
Of eminent sagacity
And elegance and grace.

Whereat your major premises,
Analysis and synthesis
Will certainly amount to this:
You'll take no second place.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.



GENTLEMEN: — The GOODFORM Trousers Hanger is made of fine, specially rolled spring steel, heavily nickel-plated on copper. The parts in contact with the fabric are wide and the edges rounded. It operates automatically. "You press the button," and the keeper does the rest. Sample by mail, 35c.; 3 for $1.00; 6 and a closet loop, $2.00. All express prepaid. **This is what you want if you want the best.**
Sold by Hardware and Furnishing stores, or prepaid for the price. Remit to the maker.
CHICAGO FORM CO., Dept. 28 124 La Salle St., CHICAGO

AN Air-Tight Refrigerator, $6.00

Less 3 per cent if remittance in full accompanies the order, making the **Net Price $5.82, F. O. B. Chicago.** Made of kiln dried hardwood, finished in a glossy antique oak, lined with galvanized iron that will not corrode or rust. Has lid holder, removable ends adjustable shelves and ice-rack. **We can also furnish it with porcelain lined water cooler with heavy brass faucet and cup holder at $3.00 extra.** 39 in. high, 23 in. wide, 16 in. deep; **weight 100 pounds, ice capacity 36 pounds.** Send us $1.00 as evidence of good faith, and we will forward either style by freight, C. O. D. for balance, after deducting the $1.00 paid in advance. Upon arrival of the refrigerator, you can examine same, and if found satisfactory and as represented, **the Greatest Bargain you ever saw or heard of,** pay the agent the balance and freight charges and the refrigerator is yours. We suggest that remittance in full accompany order, as you save the 3 per cent discount as well as the expense of the C. O. D. and return charges on the money to us, which will, in most cases, pay the freight. Your money back if you are not entirely satisfied.

Send for our FREE Catalogue of Refrigerators, Furniture and Household Specialties. WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Address Dept. R-15 **THE QUEEN CABINET CO.,**
232 to 236 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes

are almost always the cause for refusing Life Insurance to men who imagined that they were absolutely sound. Most men thus refused think that they are doomed, but if they will read our book of testimonials they will find letters from men of high business and social standing who, after being rejected, placed themselves in the care of Dr. Tompkins and to-day carry policies in the leading Life Insurance Companies.

NOTE If you or any of your friends suffer, or think they suffer, from either of these diseases, send us your name and address, and we will forward instructions and make the necessary analysis absolutely free of charge.

We will gladly send you our book on request. It contains valuable information on these diseases; also, the names of hundreds of prominent persons who have been CURED by our treatment.

TOMPKINS-CORBIN CO., 1300 B'dway, N. Y.

Where's the Key?

You don't need to ask this question if it's on an Improved Washburne Patent Key Ring, that holds fast to waist band or pocket till you lift the lever. Aluminum or steel chain. By mail, 25 cents.

Catalogue of novelties for personal wear, made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

RUBBER COLLARS, CUFFS

Bosoms, ties, ladies belts, etc. We manufacture them in three finishes, also solid through and through stripes (no prints). Made of solid composition (no inner lining to absorb perspiration or turn yellow). **EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY and LIBERAL TERMS to Good Agents.** Write for FREE illustrated catalogue. Address nearest factory.
WINDSOR COLLAR CO., Dept. B.D., Windsor, Conn. or Chicago, Ill.

COLLAR BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button. **Krementz & Co.,** 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

Every Man that Shaves owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Have You Got Rheumatism?

You Can Be Cured; FREE.

A Scientific Discovery Which Will Revolutionize the Treatments of Rheumatism.

It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned upside down or being half choked to death and made to vomit, and every sufferer from rheumatism should welcome this new and marvelous discovery with open arms and give it a honest trial. John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., while apparently hopelessly sick with rheumatism, hit upon a combination of drugs, and is generous enough to send it free to every sufferer who writes at once. It is a home treatment and will not keep you from your work.

As you know if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market to-day, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains and vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

It therefore gives me pleasure to present a remedy that will cure every form and variety of rheumatism without one single unpleasant feeling. That remedy is "GLORIA TONIC."

Before I decided to tell the world about the discovery of "Gloria Tonic" I had it tried on hospital and sanitarium patients with perfect success. But some people never will believe anything until they know it from experience, so the best and quickest way is for you to write me that you want to be cured and I will send you a trial box of "Gloria Tonic" free of cost. No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deformant, sciatic, neuralgic, gout, lumbago, etc., "Gloria Tonic" will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one, but write me to-day sure. "Gloria Tonic" will stop those aches and pains, those inflammations and deformities, and cure you so that life will again be worth living. This offer is not for curiosity seekers, but is made to rheumatics only. To them I will send "Gloria Tonic" free.

Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as "Gloria Tonic." Among the eminent people who recommend its properties and say it positively will cure rheumatism is

DR. QUINTERO, of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement of Gloria Tonic bears the official seal of the United States Consulate.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT of London, England, prior to sending it into that country made a thorough investigation of its ingredients with the result that it is admitted without any restriction; thus it can not contain poisons or worthless drugs.

A MEDICAL JOURNAL writes: Gloria Tonic possesses all the qualities desired by Dr. Haig to alter the uric acid and thus create a new epoch in the practice of medicine, hence Gloria Tonic should receive recognition from the medical profession and health journals throughout the United States.

If you are a sufferer send your name to-day and by return mail you will receive a trial box of "Gloria Tonic" and also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of Rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get "Gloria Tonic" and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address, JOHN A. SMITH, 1957 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Ohnet's Latest Novel.

In Deep Abyss

By GEORGES OHNET (Translated by Fred Rothwell, B.A.)

Author of "The Ironmaster," "Dr. Rameau," "Antoinette," "Love's Depths," etc.

An absorbing novel of love and intrigue. The scenes are laid in Paris, London, San Francisco, and elsewhere. Most of the characters are typical of French life, gay and grave. The reader is taken through many stirring events, and made to share in many strong emotions. The thousands who have read Georges Ohnet's famous novel, "The Ironmaster," or any of his other books, will appreciate the treat provided in this, his latest novel.

12mo, Cloth, 421 Pages. Half-tone Frontispiece. Price, $1.20 net. Postage, 13 cents.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

Author of "Titus," "Stephen," "Prisoners of the Sea," etc.

An entertaining story woven around the "New Thought," which is finding expression in Christian Science, Divine Healing, etc. Wonderfully bright and clever.

"The most perfect thing in its line."
—Helen Wilmans.

Ornamental Cover, Half-tone Frontispiece. Price, 60 cents net. Postage, 3 cents.

For Charlie's Sake

And Other Lyrics and Ballads

By JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER

A collection, now first made, of Dr. Palmer's poems, chiefly ballads, that have excited the admiration of James Russell Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, and a host of other readers.

Edmund Clarence Stedman: "At last our veteran balladist, who has done so much for other poets' work, binds up the autumnal harvestof his own. There are more prolific makers, but as surely as quality, not volume, is the test of poesy, the author of 'The Fight at the San Jacinto,' 'Stonewall Jackson's Way,' and 'For Charlie's Sake' will long be remembered.'"

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges, Gilt Top. Price, $1.00 net. Postage, 7 cts.

The Springs of Character

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Author of "The Unconscious Mind."

A study of the sources and qualities of character, the object being to show the transcendent importance of character, its scientific foundations, and the soundest principles for development and improvement. The reader is taken into the most fascinating realms of psychology, education, ethics, and mental physiology.

James J. Walsh, M.D., LL.D., says: "This is the special merit of the book that, while the moral side of character formation is not minimized the physical is given its fair share in the process."

8vo, Cloth, Topical Index and list of books on the subject. Price, $1.30 net. Postage, 11 cts.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

Rheumatism

A lady residing in Guthriesville, S. C., writes thus:

"I have been greatly afflicted with Muscular Rheumatism for more than a year, and I have tried all kinds of medicines and could not get any relief. I saw a notice of your preparation, and then and there I found a remedy. I thought I would try it, so I got my druggist to order me one package, and it was a perfect God-send; it gave me relief when doctors could not."

Send for our Free Pamphlet, telling you how to cure Rheumatism

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

Longerlife TABLETS **FREE**

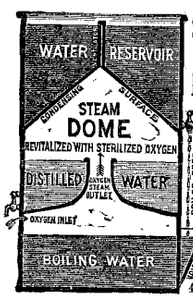
TRADE MARK

To prove their value, we will send *free* two 25-cent boxes of these tablets to any one who will agree to give them a fair trial, and who will after using them, **if benefited**, send us fifty cents in payment.

Longerlife Tablets contain all the essential elements of the various beef, wine and iron and sarsaparilla remedies—without the alcohol. They are beneficial as a **Spring Tonic** and for all skin or organic troubles caused by impoverished blood.

Price 25 cents, at all druggists or by mail.

THE HYGIA MEDICAL CO., Newark, N. J.



SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BIG WAGES—Our Famous **Puritan Water Still**, a wonderful invention—**not a filter. 22,000 already sold.** Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated drinking water, pure, delicious and safe. Only method. Distilled Water cures Dyspepsia, Stomach, Bowel, Kidney, Bladder and Heart Troubles; prevents fevers and sickness. **Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, etc. FREE**

Harrison Mfg. Co., 439 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

MORPHINE OPIUM, DRINK HABITS permanently cured at home. No loss of time from business. No relapses. Free sample and book (in plain sealed envelope). DR. PURDY, Room 6, Binz Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Christian Science?

IS IT TRUE? OR ALL FALSE, OR PARTLY TRUE AND PARTLY FALSE?

Read Theodore F. Seward's new book.

Spiritual Knowing

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.00. For Sale by All Bookdealers.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pub'rs, 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

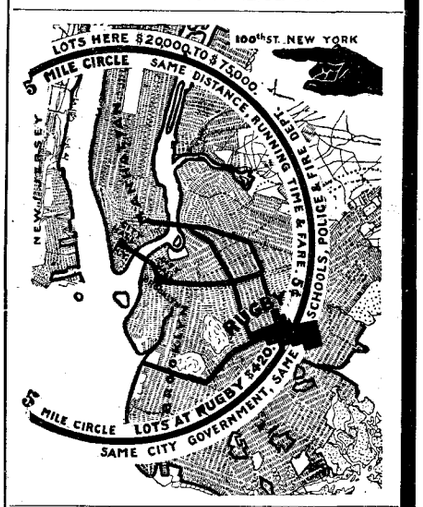
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$10 SECURES A $420 LOT

IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Your Round Trip to New York, Free.

Greater New York Map
AN OBJECT LESSON.



It Tells Its Own Story—
and shows the immense possibilities of Greater New York's real estate values.

This Map will convince every thinking man and woman in America that our announcement embodies a proposition never equalled in the history of this country and one which, in the very nature of New York's present conditions, and the limited area of Brooklyn itself, can never occur again.

NOTE THE MARVELOUS COMPARISON! Lots at 100th Street, $25,000 to $75,000 each; Lots at Rugby, $420. The same distance; the same running time; the same street-car fare (5 cents); the same city government, schools, police, and fire protection. What creates the difference? Simply a miserable provincial government existing in Brooklyn prior to consolidation, and no transportation facilities. Consolidation into one city government, and equal transportation facilities existing to-day MUST ultimately equalize the value of property equally accessible. This is an axiom—a self-evident truth.

No such opportunity since New York began its wonderful growth as a world metropolis.

The Astors, even, had no such combination of circumstances to operate in their behalf, as two years have accomplished greater changes than a decade did in those days. Every lot is guaranteed to increase 25 per cent. during the first year—an increase equalling your first year's payments—and $2,000,000 insures your purchase.

Wood, Harmon & Co., the largest, most responsible, and most successful Real Estate Company in the world, are so positive that the values of their lots will increase 25 per cent. during the year 1901 that they will guarantee this increase to any investor, and in case they cannot show it they agree to return all money paid them, with 6 per cent. interest. *This guarantee, however, should not be misunderstood; it is fully explained below.*

We have one of the grandest opportunities of a life-time for the small investor to make money—we give as good security as the strongest savings bank, and, instead of the 4 per cent. interest on deposits, we can guarantee 25. We thoroughly believe the lot we now sell for $420 will in 10 years bring $4,000, in 20 years from $20,000 upward. If you will carefully study this communication you will see our reasons.

Our wealthiest families, like the Astors, have made their money from the increase in value of New York real estate. New York City property has increased in value more than that of any other place in the world, because of its immense growth in population. It is still growing—in fact, at the present time we are starting on a new and greater era than ever before known in New York's history. Let us see:—

New York City, as every one knows, is crowded to the bursting point. Since the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, the increased facilities of rapid transit by bridge, trolley, and elevated have turned the immense tide of increased population Brooklynward. The public have been quick to recognize this as the only and the perfect solution of their problem, and Brooklyn is receiving a remendous influx from over-crowded New York City. As a result, Brooklyn Bridge has been so severely taxed that new bridges are being built (one of which is nearly completed) and tunnels are being dug beneath the East River. Not only is Brooklyn Borough the only section in which New York can grow, but property in old New York City, the same distance from City Hall (as our map clearly shows) would cost 20 to 100 times the money.

Why We Invested Here.

As Real Estate is our business, we study the conditions existing or possible in the various cities of the United States. We have aided in the development of 25 of these cities, and have opened 75 distinct properties. After carefully studying New York 12 years before purchase we, in 1898, saw the immense possible advancement in values, and before the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn—before the Rapid Transit had made Brooklyn so accessible—we bought 1100 acres of the choicest land in Brooklyn, which is now in the heart of that Borough, only 3½ miles from Brooklyn Bridge, and only 25 minutes from New York City Hall. We invested over $2,000,000 in this land and are developing our properties in the most beautiful manner of any about New York. The growth of the city, together with our improvements, have increased the value of this property over 25 per cent. since a year ago, and we feel so sure that the increase will be at least the same that we assume the risk of guaranteeing it for the next year.

Here's Our Proposition For You.

Our property is improved in exact accordance with City Specifications. Streets 60, 80 and 100 feet wide, built to City grade, bordered on each side by 5 feet granolithic cementine walks, flower beds and shrubbery, city water, gas, etc., all at our expense. For $10 down and $6 per month until paid for, we sell you a regular New York City lot, subject to the following guarantees from us:—

If, at the expiration of the year 1901, this lot is not worth $500, based on the price at which our salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all of the money you have paid us, with 6 per cent. interest additional.

If you should die at any time before payments have been completed, we will give to your heirs a deed to the lot without further cost.

If you should get out of employment or be sick you will not forfeit the land. Our Non-Forfeiture agreement prevents the loss of your lot through misfortune.

Titles are guaranteed to us by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York.

☞ You will note three distinct points of advantage in this proposition. First, it is a life insurance for your family. Second, it enables you to pay in small sums as you would in your savings bank, and cannot cramp you; and Third, it enables you to participate in the great growth of values in New York real estate, which are due to natural conditions; furthermore, the three advantages are absolutely without risk.

Our Guarantee of Increase.

Our guarantee of 25 per cent. increase in one year in the value of lots is a simple one and should not be misunderstood or misconstrued. It means that the regular prices publicly marked on our property (every unsold lot being plainly tagged and priced) and at which our large crops of salesmen will be then selling these lots, for ourselves and our customers, will be 25 per cent. in excess of the prices at which we now offer them.

IT DOES NOT MEAN that we can or will assume the responsibility of selling customer's lots except incidental to our business of development, or that we will take them off their hands; this obviously would be impossible in the great work of development we are undertaking. This is intended as a straight business agreement of an honest increase in value, and that only.

Free Trip to New York.

As a further guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago, to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation; or, *in case you buy*, to credit cost of the trip to you on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago we will pay that proportion equal to cost of fare to Chicago and return. We would advise you, if you are satisfied, to send first payment, $10 in cash, at our risk immediately, and we will select the very best available lot for you. Or, if you desire further particulars, to write immediately for maps, details and information. It will cost you nothing to find out and thoroughly satisfy yourself—we solicit closest investigation. References by hundreds—our reputation is national.

Make Our Offices Your Headquarters.

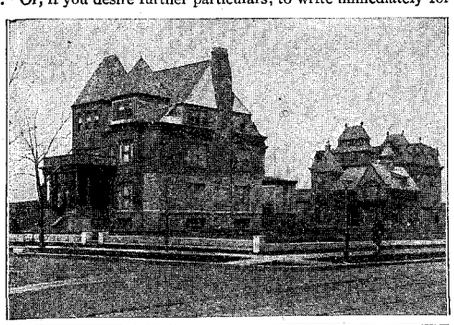
A cordial invitation is extended to all strangers to make their headquarters with us when they come to New York City. Our offices occupy 9 rooms—nearly the entire 6th floor of the handsome Home Life Building, opposite City Hall. One of these rooms is fitted up expressly as a library and rest room for the convenience and comfort of our out-of-town customers, or any other visitors to New York to whom we can be of service. It is equipped with the latest magazines, books, writing materials, etc. Have your mail directed in our care, drop in for rest, letter-writing, package-checking, directions about the city, or any desired information. All are welcome at any time. Lady's maid in attendance.

Note Our References.

The Commercial Agencies, 20 National Banks, and 30,000 customers all over the United States. The following is but one of thousands on file, from banks, public officials, and appreciative customers.

There is no doubt the property offered by Wood, Harmon & Co., in the 29th ward, represents one of the best investments a man of limited income can possibly make within the corporate limits of Greater New York. It can be said without hesitancy that Wood, Harmon & Co. are perfectly reliable and are worthy the fullest confidence of the investor, whether he resides in Greater New York or any other section of the United States.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.



Corner of Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Lots here—within 5 minutes of Rugby on same avenue and trolley line—are $1500 to $2500. **Rugby Lots, $420.**

WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. 100, 256-257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED